CONFIDENCE

Needed in Business Circles.

President Cleveland Sounds 'he Keynote.

He Promises the Country a Safe,

Economical and Conservative Government.

No Radical Change in the Tariff.

ALBANY, N. Y., November 22 .- Notwithstanding the fact that today has been a very busy one for Governor Cleveland in various ways, particularly from noon upward, he has found time to exchange friendly greetings with scores of ladies and gentlemen who called to pay their respects and extend congratulations. A BOSTON GLOBE representative enjoyed the privilege of quite a long chat with the president-elect. To all outward appearances he is not elated in the least by the great honor which has just been bestowed upon him by the people, and which the official count yesterday finally settled upon him. He is the same quiet, unassuming, straightforward man that he was in the early campaign when all the great contest through which he has passed was yet before him. Now, as then, he places his visitors instantly at ease by his quiet, pleasant manner. There is nothing of the politician about him. Unlike many who have succeeded in politics, he does not seem to be constantly on his guard, lest he shall say something

While I was talking with him one of his cierks came up to ask concerning a pardon case. Without a moment's hesitation the Governor gave the necessary instructions, being apparently perfectly familiar with the case, and, picking up the thread of conversation where it was dropped, went on as though there had been no interruption.

capable of a definite positive construction.

In speaking of the various features of the late election he expressed himself as very much gratified with his vote in Massachusetts, and particularly with the great majority in Boston and vicinity. During the course of conversation he was informed that the business men of Boston and elsewhere would no doubt be glad to read in THE GLOBE his views on the effect of a Democratic administration on business and other interests.

In replying he said: "It goes without saying that the Democratic party is made up of merchants, pusiness and workingmen, and everybody in it certainly desires good times, and realizes that all the people must be prosperous to ensure that result. We have 55,-000.000 of people, almost boundless resources, bundreds of the strongest financial institutions in the world, thousands of enterprising merchants, the most skilful manufacturers and the most intelligent farmers and workingmen on the face of the earth. Now surely a country with these characteristics has every qualification for a solid, permaneut prosperity. It will be my aim and the aim of all associated with me In the conduct of affairs at Washington to give the people of the United States a safe, economical and conservative government. The fact that so many business men and manufacturers and workingmen voted with the Democratic party in this election shows that they were not afraid of a change in administration. The Democratic party, in its Chicago platform, meant what it said and said what it meant, and will carry the provisions of that platform which relate to the business interests of the country into effect. The most important thing 19 the restoration of confidence and the determination to forget partisan heat and excitement and to devote our lives to the things which tend to the substantial welfare of the councry and all its people. In this work every man should feel that he has a part to perform."

Just as he had completed his remarks he was called away to receive the committee from New York, first stopping to shake hands with several visitors in waiting. To all he was the same pleasant, unaffected, earnest and sincere man which he has shown himself to be in every part of his pub-

lic career. (Following is the text of the plank adopted by the Chicago convention referred to by Mr. Cleveland above: The necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer orted articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of neces-

GOOD BUSINESS PROSPECTS. What H. B. Claffin Says of the Outlook in the Mercantile World.

NEW YORK, November 22 .- Mr. H. B. Claffin of the firm of H. B. Claffin & Co., said last night about a rumor that he had discharged over 200 employes from the suit department, owing to deion in trade: "I have not discharged anybody, and do not intend to unless for some specause, as the inattention or incompetence of Individuals. As for the depression in business I am sure I have seen nothing of it and know nothing of it. On the contrary, within the last eight or ten days, since the result of the election has been generally accepted, I noticed a very marked in trade. Our business has certainly im-proved, and I have no doubt the business of other firms has felt the same stimulus. There was time shortly before and shortly after election when there was some stagnation. In fact, I have not for many years known election excitement take hold on business so much as it did this fall. It is long since I have seen men so absorbed in politics, so given to taking politics at all times and in all places. That such a tension of the public mind should affect business.

he outlook as very promising. I see indications all about me of a good and a healthy business movement. The general sentiment among mer chants, so far as I know, is one of confidence and security. I am sorry these preposterous rumors of depression gain currency."

CLEVELAND AND REFORM.

Views of Senator Pendleton on the Prospect-The Course He Thinks the President-Elect Will Take Concerning the Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, November 23 .- Senator Pendleton is in the city, and has been interviewed by a Post reporter on the civil service law. He says: 'I think that Mr. Cleveland is well disposed towards civil service reform, and, in fact, towards anything to subserve reform measures in its broad philosophical aspect. Governor Cleveland is friendly towards this law, and I think he is too sensible a man not to abide by it."

"How about the spoils system and officeseekers, those eyes are turned to Washington?" "Oh, there is room for all of them without dispurbing the hard workers who have obtained posi-On, there is room for all of them without disturbing the hard workers who have obtained positions under the competitive examination system and rigidly observed the requirements of the law. About 14,000 positions are held under the civil service rule, and there are some 80,000 places outside waiting to be filled under the old appointment system. Of course, it is absurd in the extreme to imagine that Mr. Cleveland will retain in office all of this vast array of officeholders who do not come under the civil service rules. Mr. Cleveland's election was secured by the mass of Independent Republican voters. They did not yote for him because he was a Democrat, but because he was a reformer, and they expect to see reforms instituted. From the character of the man and the principles that have actuated his policy all through his public life, one may safely deduce the conclusion that he will not jeopardize the civil service law which is a step in the right direction towards reform. The civil service law is comprehensive, and gives the President ample power to extend its latitude so as to cover a great many other offices.

MET HIS BROTHER'S FATE.

Michael De Young of the San Francisco Chronicle Shot by the Son of Claus Spreckles, the Millionnaire and Sugar

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., November 19 .- M. H. De Young was shot at 5.50 this afternoon by Adolph Spreckels, the youngest son of Claus Spreckels. It was almost a repetition of the occurrence of four years ago, when Charles De Young was assassinated by young Kalloch, happening, as it did, in the business office of the San Francisco Chronicle, of which Mr. De Young is editor and

Mr. De Young came into his office from the street a little after 5 o'clock, and when about to step behind the counter some one called him by name. Turning around, he was confronted by Adolph Spreckels. In the young man's right hand was a cocked revolver, and when De Young turned he raised it and fired three or four times. Two of the shots took effect, one in De Young's left shoulder and the second about six inches lower in the left arm. De Young had no chance to return the fire or defend himself, but Mr. Emerson, a clerk, drew a revolver from his draw and fired at Spreckels, with what effect is not yet known. A number of other employes rushed out from behind their desks and grabbed the would-be assassin around the neck. preventing him from doing further harm. At

preventing him from doing further harm. At the same time, a police officer came in and made the young man and Mr. Emerson prisoners. They were taken to police headquarters, followed by a large crowd. Two surgeons were called to attend Mr. De Young, and after probing the wound some time, succeeded in removing one of the builets. The other could not be found.

Spreckel's attempt on the life of the editor was prompted by an article which appeared in last Sunday's Chronicle, giving an account of a stockholders' meeting of the Hawalian Commercial Company. In which Claus Spreckels, according to his own report, which was submitted, was in a fair way of gobbing up the company, on which he held a mortgage of \$1,000,000. The Chronicle's account of the meeting was no more severe than that contained in the Bulletin.

Eye-witnesses of the shooting affray say that they saw Spreckels follow De Young for more than a block. His only reason for not shooting the editor on the street was probably that a great crowd was passing along at the time. When the young man was remonstrated with for making a fool of hunself, he replied, somewhat hotly, that he knew what he was about. De Young's injuries are not serious. Immediately after his wounds were dressed he walked from his office to his carriage, and was driven rapidly home. riage, and was driven rapidly home.

A STRANCE LOVE POTION.

How Two Negroes Followed the "Witch Doctor's" Advice-"Charms."

[Orangeburg Correspondence Charleston News and Courier.] Two negro men were brought in yesterday and lodged in jatl on the following charge: One of them had been refused the affections of a dusky sweetheart. He consulted a "witch doctor" (of whom a lot abound among the colored people). He was told that it was nocessary to mix the powdered bone dust of an old person and an infant in the food of the heartless maiden to win her otherwise lost love. The deluded fool (said to be a quiet negro) obtained help and dug up the remains of an aged lady, which had been interred twenty years, also that of an infant, which had been buried six years. The grave robbery was discovered, and after a careful hunt the crime was traced to these negroes. The mutilated remains of the old lady were found, but those of the child are gone. The indignation is intense. The former good behavor of the principal negro saved him from violence. He was brought to jail for the regular course of law. The "witch doctor," some old negro scoundrel, has fed

The superstitions of many of the blacks are so general that "charms" (balls of cotton string, iragments of wool, hair and leaves rolled to gether) are found on them when arrested. They always insist that they would have escaped if the charm hadn't failed. The sight of a rabbit's foot, particularly a graveyard rabbit, is to them worse particularly a graveyard rabbit, is to them worse than any other horror. Recently a gentleman was called upon to visit a negro, who told him "he was done for; he was witched; he did find a piece of rabbit skin in him left-hand coat pocket." The gentleman suspected the witch and ordered him off the place, with the promise of fifty lashes if he returned. The charm lost its power and the deluded fellow is well.

DEATH-DEALING DUALIN. Awful Fate of Canadian Workmen Who Tried to Save Some Cartridges.

TORONTO, Ont., November 21.—Horrible details of a fatality at Mica mines, near Kingston, have just reached here. A mile north of Yarker, Addington county, four men were sitting around a camp-fire, thawing out fifteen pounds of dualin in cartridges, when a burning brand fell upon one of the cartridges and ignited it. Two men ran away, but two of them returned and attempted to save the dualin. They picked up a couple of cartridges, but had no sooner done so than the cartridges exploded. One of the men was blown twelve yards, and so mangled that he lived only five minutes. His hands, legs and part of his face were blown away. The other man lost a hand and leg. Two of the party being some distance away escaped injury. The dead man is named Viron, and leaves a wife and ten children. The injured man is named A. Perrin. He has a large and poor family dependent upon him.

WASHINGTON, November 22,-Colonel Manning, one of the Democratic electors at large for he State of Mississippi, now in Washington, said to a reporter today: "The Southern people have to a reporter today: "The Southern people have not supported the Democratic party and labored for its success for the sake of spoils. They are animated by a higher, broader spirit. The incoming administration will demonstrate that the people of the South are not seeking to control the government. While of course Southern Democrats will be appointed to office under a Democratic administration, there will be no rush to claim the spoils. Why, look at this. The South, it is said, will have two places in the cabinet. That is all she asks for, while if she cabinet. That is all she asks for, while if she were to claim her share in proportion to the electoral vote cast it would be much greater. The were to claim her share. The electoral vote cast it would be much greater. The Southern people are very conservative, and it is to secure the permanent peace and prosperity of the Union that they have supported and will continue to support the Democracy."

Colonel Manning believes that Governor Cleveland will call the best men of his party around him, and that his administration will be very successful.

Burning 18,000 Feet of Cas Per Hour. CLEVELAND, O., November 22 .- A large vein of gas yesterday on Hon. J. M. Poes farm, near this city, caught fire from the engine of the drilla tension of the public mind should affect business is perfectly natural. But as compared with other presidential years, I think the reaction came quite as soon as usual, and that, if anything. It is a soon as usual, and that, if anything. It is a soon as usual, and that, if anything. It is a soon as usual, and that, if anything. It is a soon as usual, and that, if anything. It is a soon as usual, and that, if anything. It is a soon as usual, and that, if anything. It is a soon as usual, and that, if anything.

THE NEGROES NOT ALARMED.

Bulldozers Fail to Frighten Any But the Ignorant.

All Fears of the Restoration of Slavery Disappearing From their Minds.

Reassuring Reports From Six of the Southern States.

NEW YORK, November 23 .- The Herald prints reports from various Southern States regarding the feeling among the colored people since Cleveland's election. In Georgia for a few days there was no little uneasiness. Many an old negro man or woman sought out their former owners and said: "Marster, if I's got to go back in slavery I wants you to take me. I don't want no new marster." At a meeting of a colored women's society there was weeping and prayer over the prospect of returning to slavery. This misapprehension was largely the result of the teaching of Republican politicians. In order to keep the negroes solid they have told them for years that the Democrats would put them back into slavery if they ever got into power. It was aggravated by a few fools who offered to buy and sell negroes. The white people moved quickly to allay this apprehension. The Constitution published an editorial which was read to the negroes in every town and city in Georgia by request. Comgroes. Sensible men everywhere talked to their servants kindly and definitely. There is little of apprecession left. A large meeting of negroes passed resolutions asking Senators Brown and Colquitt and Governor McDaniel to meet them and talk to them on the situation. The senators and governor will do this and it will have a fine effect.

One bugbear of the negroes is the chain gang. One bugbear of the negroes is the chain gang. They have been told that they will be put into the penitentiary by wholesale. The truth is, the grade of felonies has been constantly lifted for the past ten years, and the severity of punishment diminished. This tendency will prevail in the future. Another fear is that the negro children will be forced to quit the public schools. On the contrary, the appropriation for public schools is increased annually, and the proportion for the colored people increases with it. It is amazing, with their lears eliminated, how little the mass of the negroes care about the result of the national election. The few colored office-holders and the few negro politicians who hang about the effection. The few colored office-holders and the few negro boliticians who hang about the effection. The few colored office-holders and the few negro boliticians who hang about the effection. The few colored office-holders and the few negro will be left in their freedom, with their schools, their franchise and their rights under the law. Mere words will not complete this assurance. The Southern people will have to prove their sincerity by their works to remove the fears which still linger in the colored breast. They appreciate the grave responsibility of their situation and will meet it fairly. The leading Episcopal Church of the city (the fashionable St. Phillip's) was crowded recently with a white congregation of ladies and gentlemen for the functal of Pinckney, a colored man, who was a communicant in the church. The cermon was preached by Dr. Armstrong, the rector. If the negro can only be assured of his rights under Cleveland, of which he is still somewhat doubtful, he is careless about who is elected, as he is about most things that do not touch his daily life. Within four years half of the negro voters will be Democrats. They have been told that they will be put into the

In North Carolina

diligent inquiry revealed the fact that the idea that slavery would follow the incoming of the Democratic administration had its origin in speeches made by white and colored Republican speakers and officeseekers. Ever since 1868 they have used this argument as a last resort. In the last campaign the negroes, it is stated, were told in this county and in all the eastern part of the State that Cleveland's election meant their enslavement. Many negroes are naturally credulous, and it speaks well for their good sense that so few have given credence to such tales. It is a noteworthy fact that many hundred colored men, despite threats and slavery stories, voted the Democratic ticket. None of the negroes admit Democratic tleket. None of the negroes admit any oppression on the part of the white people here. There are no complaints of buildozing or any unfairness. Their only dread is of the future. This dread is merely a superficial fear, and is removed at once on statements by colored leaders that colored people are in no more danger of enslavement than whites.

the negroes are gradually regaining confidence, although there is still great uneasiness among the more ignorant blacks in the interior districts as to the effect of Cleveland's election upon their public rights and privileges. The prevailing idea among them has been that the Southern States, taking advantage of Cleveland's election, would either give the negroes time to choose their masters or that apprentice lime to choose their masters or that apprentice laws would be enacted which would virtually reduce them to slavery. A better feeling has set in, however, and the result being no longer in doubt their most prominent preachers, who are also their strongest political leaders, are doing what they can to set their fears at rest. Eleven of the most influential pastors of colored churches in Charleston and Colimbia have been interviewed concerning the probable effect of Cleveland's election upon the colored people. Without exception they say emphatically that it is impossible to re-establish slavery. Two of them take the high ground that the election of Cleveland is the deliverance of the colored people from political bondage.

Rev. J. E. Hayne, pastor of Morris Brown African Methodist Episcopal Church, this city, says: "The birth of the independence of my race in polities may be dated from the election on November 4, 1884."

Rev. E. T. Hooker (white), a life-long Republication of the line people who was seen by the

ber 4, 1884."
Rev. E. T. Hooker (white), a life-long Republican and a Blaine man, who was sent by the American Missionary Association, says: "No Southern fireater wants slavery back. Federal force and law have probably done all that they will for free suffrage, and it must come by natural processes of political action and reaction and enlightenment."

processes of political action and reaction and enlightenment."

A meeting of all the African Methodist Episcopal preachers in the upper part of the State will be held at Columbia on December 11 to confer about these matters. A conference of all the pastors of the colored churches in this city will be held Monday to consult about the botted condition of the negroes, and to adopt an address of encouragement to the colored people.

At the annual conference of the African Methodist Episcopa Church, now in session at Laucaster, S. C., Rev. A. W. Moore, paster of the white Methodist Church there, made an address, telling the conference that the Democratic party under Cleveland "does not mean any impediment to your race in industrial or educational or religious views. Mr. Cleveland would not lay his little finger upon the least right of the humblest citizen in the United States, white or black."

These pastors live in closer and more confidential relations with the colored people in all the departments of life than any other set of men, and their views show the actual feeling of the colored people on Cleveland's election.

In Virginia the intelligent class of negroes laugh at the mere suggestion of slavery, and treat the matter as a good humored joke. The most ignorant of negroes who are interviewed merely repeated what they had been told, but none of them really believed that they would be remanded to a state of bondage. The average negro voter has now a very intelli-gent conception of his rights and privileges as a gent conception of his rights and privileges as a citizen of the United States. It is only women and the very ignorant men, and these are exceptional, who can be imposed on by the old Republican roorback of being put back into slavery.

Among the leading negroes interviewed was the Rev. John Jasper, of "be sun do move" fame, who has one of the largest colored congregations in the city. Mr. Jasper said: "I don't mix up in politics, and I have not heard any political arguments about the election. I know that the colored people have their rights guaranteed by the Constitution, and no matter who the man is who is elected he will have to be governed by the laws and the Constitution. I am man is who is elected he will have to be governed by the laws and the Constitution. I am a Radical and a Republican, and always vote the Republican ticket, but when the people elect a Democrat I have nothing to say. I am 72 years old, but befere I die I hope to see harmony between both the sections and races of the country. I have no fears about our rights, and don't think the colorest begonle have." the colored people have."

Mr. Alexander H. H. Stuart, former secretary of the interior under Fillmore, has written a letter in reply to one from colored citizens, in which he takes the strong ground that the election of Cleveland will be beneficial to the negroes, materially and politically.

a large proportion of the negroes stayed away Fully 3000 in this county of Dallas, which had more slaves in it before the war than in any other county South, did not go to the polls at all. A lead- | erns.

ing Northern man who has a large plantation and a factory says that few of his laborers voted at all, though urged to do so by their colored leaders.

The most significant fact showing their reconciliation to the situation is that in a meeting of 100 colored employes of a large cotton compress and warehouse it was concluded that because cotton had gone up and meat had gone down since Cleveland's election, the Democratic victory was a good thing for the colored people.

In Louisiana. New Orleans, La., November 22.—A thorough investigation of the rumors that the negroes of Louisiana were alarmed at the prospect of being

investigation of the rumors that the negroes of Louisiana were alarmed at the prospect of being remitted to slavery under a Democratic administion proves the story to have been greatly exaggerated. Interviews with the leading representative negroes show an entirely different feeling among them.

Ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback, the most prominent colored man in the State, and now surveyor of the port, when interviewed, said: "I do not believe that the election of Mr. Cleveland and the fact that the Democratic party has again come into power will prove injurious to the welfare of the colored people of the South. All the talk to the contrary emanates from people who are trying to create a bitter feeling between the two races in order to manufacture political capital. I voted for Mr. Blaine, and there is no doubt that my personal interest and the interest of my friends and acquaintances would have been best subserved by his election; nevertheless, in my opinion, the success of Governor Cleveland will do more to destroy race prejudice than 10,000 civil rights bills. I think the election of Mr. Cleveland will result finally in a political evolution in the South which will completely destroy the color line. Of course this order of things will not be brought about immediately after Governor Cleveland's lnauguration, but it will come."

Colonel Janes Lewis, colored surveyor-general, said: "The statements which have been made to the effect that the colored people are again to be re-enslaved are laughed at by every intelligent man of my race, and I do not think the colored people, as a general rule, believe anything of the find. As far as the success of the Democratic party and a change of administration are concerned, I do not believe that the change will affect the status of the colored people of the South; but, on the contrary, there is reason to believe that the will engender a better feeling between the two races."

In Tennessee.

The intelligent classes of colored people depre cate the sentiment recently uttered by Blaine as detrimental to every interest of the colored people of the South, and say that with rapid increase of manufacturing and a large number of projected rallroads in the South laborers will be in such de-mand that wages cannot be reduced.

Immigration Into Georgia From Massa-

chusetts. SAVANNAH, November 23.—New energy is bound to be given to the South during the next few years, and much of it will be supplied by the influx of Northern capital and Northern immigration. Already the tide of immigration has set in toward Georgia. Within the past week a party of intelligent colonists from Gardner, Mass., has settled in northern Georgia, near Macon. They numbered ten families and forty-six souls, and were in charge of E. J. Fuller of Gardner. They were the advance guard of a party of 200 which will come during the winter. Other immigration schemes are being operated with success in western Georgia. With the impetus given to its industrial spirit by the election of Cleveland, and with the race issue removed from its polities the South offers splendid advantages to those seeking new homes, and thousands are bound to come here at an early day. The future for the South is one of aimost boundless possibilities. nflux of Northern capital and Northern immigra-

SCALDED BUT PLUCKY.

Gallant Rescue of His Captain by au Alabama Engineer-Complete Wreck of a Southern River by the Explosion of Mer Boiler.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., November 20.-The steamer Captain Sam, commanded by Captain J. English, on her up trip from Selma to Montgomery, on the Alabama river, exploded her boiler near Headnot's landing, twenty miles below here, at 10

not's landing, twenty miles below here, at 10 o'clock Tuesday night. There were twenty persons aboard, four of whom were instantly killed, and one has since died.

The tollowing are the missing: Katie English, 11 years old, daughter of the captain, and three hegro-deck hands, named Sam, Jack and Gus. Nearly all the others are more or less wounded and scalded, some slightly, others seriously. Among the passengers fatally injured was Dobos McNeilly of Antangavhile, Ala. Both of his legs were broken and he was otherwise injured. He has died since the accident.

has died since the accident.

The boat was not in motion, and only a moderate unt of steam was up. Captain English was at wheel in the pilot-house. He was blown into river a considerable distance. His brave enthe water, unheeding the agony he was in, and rescued the inanimate body of his capitain as it floated on the surface of the river. Capitain English was soon brought to consciousness, and was almost distracted on learning the loss of his darling daughter Katie. A little son and another daughter of the capitala were scalded. With these, he arrived here in a pitifut plight. Dr. Williamson attended him, and pronounced his injuries serious, but not fatal.

HE RAISED THE HAIR AT LAST. A Middleboro Worthy Cuts Off a Mare's Tail, Shears a Hog, Shaves His Son's Mead and Has His Own Locks Clipped

to do a Job of Plastering Properly. MIDDLEBORO, November 24 .- One of the town's residents, having occasion to do a little plastering the job himself. Accordingly he mixed his mortar and at the last moment remembered that he had forgotten to put in hair of any kind. The handlest hair that he knew of was in the old mare's tail, and he at once repaired to the stable, cut off the faithful animal's appendage and mixed hairs with the mortar. It was still lacking in hair. He grasped his old "corn" razor, went down under the barn, caught the pig and shaved off every hair that the grunter boasted, mixing the porcine capillary substance also with his mortar. Still not quite hair enough. The boy of the family now came in for a shearing, and his fire-red locks mingled with those of the old mare and the pig. Alas' the compound still lacked hair. In a fit of desperation the old man sat himself down in a chair and commanded his dutiful son with a shaven head to shear his own luxuriant locks. It was done, and the result of the harvest was stirred into the job himself. Accordingly he mixed his mortar shear his own luxuriant locks. It was done, and the result of the harvest was stirred into the mixture already made, and the old man, danced with joy as he realized that at last he had got hair enough. The hole in the wall was stopped up, and now the old gentleman and his wife have something to remember the family by as they gaze at the various hairs which hang straggling from the ceiling over the kitchen table. It will be some time before the family can raise hair enough to do another job of plastering.

SUPERFLUOUS WOMEN, ATTENTION! Arizona Young Men Send a Delegate to the Effete East for Suitable Sponses-He's Coming to Boston.

PHILADELPHIA, November 24 .- A very mildlooking, quiet and plump young man, who wore a blue necktle and a new suit of black broadcloth, stood under a white sombrero in the lobby of the Continental Hotel yesterday struggling with a tight pair of yellow kid gloves. He was going out calling, and on each of a dozen visiting cards he had written in a prim, business-like hand: "France G. Green, St. John, Trenton county, Arizona," "My business in Philadelphia," said Mr. Green, "is rather peculiar. In fact, I am almost at a loss how to proceeu. You see," said the young man, coloring slightly, "there is a searcity of young women in Trenton county, and a lot of respectable young men called a a lot of respectable young men called a meeting at St. John on October 15, and deputies were selected to come East to secure wives for the subscribers to the association. I have the photographs of the members, thirty-one in all, and I also have letters of recommendation from the township officers. All I want now is to secure the young ladies. Their expenses to Arzona will be paid by the association immediately, or, if they prefer, they will be given the addresses of the members whom they prefer, and a correspondence can be opened. How to begin this undertaking is puzzling. I am arraid to advertise for fear I will not receive replies from the kind of young women that would, suit. I have letters to people in Boston and New Haven, where we hope to find young women willing to go West and marry. I stopped over in Philadelphia to look around a bit and see friends. The society is composed of ranchmen, farmers, miners, civil and mining engineers, a hotel clerk, a druggist and a lawyer. I am a civil engineer, and I have relatives living in Philadelphia, and although I am going to call on some of them today, I don't want them to know why I came East. I'm afraid they'd think I was kind of soft to come on such a mission." lot of respectable young men called eeting at St. John on October 15, and dep

Rock Crystal Caverns in West Virginia PITTSBURG, Pa., November 24.-A Kingwood (W. Va.) despatch to the Post says: A remark ble cavern has just been discovered on Cheat river, near this place. A very small aperture leads to a series of seven chambers, the smallest of which is seventy-five feet long by forty feet broad and thirty feet high. The caverns have not all been explored, but are believed to be very extensive. Their formation is rock drystal and exceedingly beautiful, and the explorers believe they will rivat in grandeur the celebrated Luray "averns."

SLAIN IN RETREAT.

Complete Rout of the Chinese Near Tamsui.

The French Turn the Captured Guns of Their Opponents on the Flying Celestials.

Conclusion of the Famous Adams-Coleridge Suit in London:

PARIS, November 22 .- An official despatch has been received from Admiral Courbet, stating that a landing party of 400 men, supported by the guns of the fleet, made an attack on the fortified Chinese works near Tamsul and succeeded in capturing and destroy-ing the works after a short and decisive battle. The French gunners did effective execution. The Chinese lost heavily in the engagement, many being siain while in full retreat by their own guns, which were turned on them by the French as soon as captured. The French casualties are put at three wounded.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE IN BURMAH. Slaughter and Mutilation of More Than

Two Hundred Prisoners at Mandalay. CALCUTTA, November 24. - News has come of a orrible massacre in Mandalay. The guards placed in charge of the principal prisons, which are constructed of bamboo, set fire to one of the sides of the edifice, and, baving assured themselves that the flames were beginning to invade the parts which served as shelter to the wretched prisoners, opened the gates, in front of which there had been drawn up a good number of soldiers armed with guns and swords. Then they threw themselves like wild beasts upon those who, to escape being burned alive, rushed out of the gates. The massacre lasted all the night, in the presence of the highest functionaries of the towk, who, with cries and gesticulations, excited the assassins against their passive victims. The number of killed exceeded 200, and among them were some relations of Prince Yung Tan, who is at present living at Calcutta. The day after the massacre the bodies, mutilated in a manner too horrible to describe, were lying heaned about on carts and in the streets of the town. For some mouths past the prisons here and elsewhere had been crowded with brigands and political prisoners. A revolt was feared, and the Governor could find no better expedient to avoid it than to give proof of his determined ferceity by ordering the massacre of all prisoners, without distinction of sex, age or the cause of imprisonment. with guns and swords. Then they threw them-

"TO THE BAKE SHOPS."

Cry of Infuriated Workingmen of Paris, As, Wrought up to a Frenzy, They Rush Madly Through the Streets.

Paris, November 24.-Only about 2000 men esponded to the call for a meeting of unemployed workingmen, held here yesterday, and the majority of those in attendance were Anarchists. The crowd was very disorderly, and the speakers incited many to fury by their seditious remarks, in which they advocated pillage and even murder to relieve their wants.

One speaker deprecated the small attendance, and asserted that in Paris alone there were 150,000 workingmen without employment, and that there were fully 400,000 men, women and children in a state of abject poverty. He denounced the rich, who, he said, might devote a small por-tion of the sums they spend daily to tlon of the sums they spend daily to relieve the thousands who were slowly starving and crying for bread. He also censured the Chambers of Deputies, which, he said, maintain, inhuman and an iniquitious laws to support the rich in profligacy and to further enslave the workingmen. He alleged that the authorities were in consort with the bakers to keep up the price of bread until it had become a laxury in which the rich only could indulge, although the price of flour was lower than it had been for years. He concluded by advising those present to take the matter in their own hands and not to stand 'idly by and see their families suffering for the 'idly by and see their families suffering for the necessaries of life. At the conclusion of his renecessaries of file. At the concuston of his remarks, hundreds of men rushed through the streets crying, "To the bake shops!" The police were unable to stop them, and the mounted gendarmes were obliged to charge on the now furious people, and finally succeeded in dispersing the crowds after wounding many and arresting 100 of the ringleaders.

ADAMS VS. COLERIDGE.

A Verdict for the Plaintiff Overruled by

LONDON, November 23.—The action for libel brought by Mr. F. M. Adams, a London barrister, against Mr. Bernard Coleridge, was resumed yes terday. Mr. Adams continued his statement, and said that he and Miss Coleridge were now resolved to get married."

Attorney-General James submitted that the plaintiff had no case and must be non-suited. The judge ruled that Bernard's letter was a priv ileged communication, and that Adams, in order to maintain his case, must prove express malice to leave the case to the jury, reserving to himself, however, the right to decide the action on a point of law, in case the verdict was not warranted by the evidence.

The case was submitted to the jury, who, after some deliberation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$3000. The judge overruled this verdict, and gave a verdict for Coleridge, with costs. The sympathies of the people were unquestion ably in favor of Mr. Adams. He made a most favorable impression on all his hearers by his manliness and his patience under the frequent sneering interruptions of the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Manisty. Mr. Adams consented the last moment not to call Chief Justice Col-ridge and Miss Mildred Coleridge as witnesse although they had been subpoenaed and were attendinge.

attendance.

Mr. Justice Manisty's summing up to the jury was dead against the plaintiff. He instructed the jury that it was wholly unnecessary for Mr. Bernard Coleridge to prove the truth of the charges which he made in Mr. Adams was thoroughly satisfied with the verdict of £3000 in his favor, and would have been satisfied with a verdict of three farthings. He knew that the jury was with him when he closed his case, and if he had not had that knowledge, he would have prolonged the case until Monday, and would have placed both Lord Chief Justice Coleridge and Miss Mildred Coleridge upon the witness stand. He

DEVOURED BY WOLVES. How a Clergyman and His Family Perished

in Eastern Hungary. VIENNA, November 22 .- A tragic incident is reported from eastern Hungary. A clergyman, with his wife and child, were driving in a sledge from Krasnisora to the neighboring village of Kis Lonka. A pack of ravenous wolves pursued child fall from her arms. At that the father leaped from the sledge to save the child. Father and child were at once flercely attacked by the wolves. The father fought desperately and killed two of The father fought desperately and killed two of the wolves, but he was at last overcome, and both he and his child were devoured.

Meanwhile the horses had rushed onward with the sledge, still bearing the agonized mother. In her agony of terror she gave premature birth to a babe, which was dead when it was born. This terrible shock, with all the rest that she had suffered, proved too much for the poor woman, and when the sledge reached kis Lonka she too was dead. The whole family perished inside of an hour.

GERMANY CLAIMS ZANZIBAR. What Has Johnny and Mr. Gladstone Got to Say About It.

BRUSSELS, November 22.-Germany has proclaimed a protectorate over Zanzibar, from the outh of the river Juba to Cape Delgado on the coast, and from Taborak to Nyanzive in the in-

ference.

BERLIN, November 22.-Mr. Henry M. Stanley made a noteworthy speech yesterday to the committee of the Congo conference in behalf of America. He explained with remarkable clear-

ness, cogency and force the views which he entertains regarding the difference between the geographical and the commercial basin of the Congo. The two conceptions he insisted were by no means identical. If the powers adopted only the former and based all their actions upon that they would deprive the upper Congo of its natural and necessary outlet. This should, in his opinion, comprise all the affluents of the Congo and also the basins of several other great rivers and lakes. It will be absurd to accept the geographical basin of the Congo merely as the subject for their discussion and regulation, because the rapids rendered the Congo impracticable as an exclusive trade route to the upper river. Because of the rapids divergent channels of trade must be made available. The commercial conception of the Congo basin must be adopted. This conception implied a great stretch of the western littoral, comprised all the centre of Africa, and extended even to the eastern coast.

Leona Dare Loses Her Nerve at a Bad

Time. VALENCIA, Spain, November 22 .- At the Prin cess Theatre last Tuesday night, Miss Leona Dare, the American acrobat, was hanging by her feet from the roof of the theatre and holding in her teeth a trapeze, on which M. George was performing. Miss Dare was selzed with a nervous fit, and dropped the trapeze. M. George fell to the floor and was fatally injured. The audience became panic-stricken, and many persons were injured in their rush to the doors. Miss Dare clung to the roof, screaming hysterically, and was rescued with difficulty after the panic was ended.

Most Important Concession to Cermany. BERLIN, November 22.-The treaty between ermany and the International Congo Association promises the latter the two banks of the Congo and the territory connecting the upper Congo with the sea.

Cable Notes.

There has been collected in Ireland thus far for the Sullivan fund £3700. M. Stieglitz, the Russian millionnaire who recently died at Vienna, bequeathed 6,000,000 rubles (about \$4,820,000) to Mme. Menter, the pianist.

BLOWN TO FRAGMENTS

Terrific Explosion of Atlos Powder at Worcester-One Workman Instantly Killed and Others Badly Injured.

WORCESTER, November 21.-Today a most terrific explosion took place on Plantation street, where over fifty men are employed in excavating a very difficult slate ledge for laying water pipes. The men have been at work here only a few days under Water Commissioner L. A. Taylor's department. The rock excavation was more difficult than was expected, and preparations were made for blasting. The rock is of a very porous nature, and only small sections could be broken off at a time, so that it was necessary to use a strong powder. A supply of atlas powder was obtained yester-

day, and boring was commenced with steam drills today. The explosive cartridges were in charge of Matthew Hara, one of the most reliable men iu the works. The cartridges freeze at a very night temperature, about 65°, and every morning it is necessary to thaw them out. The process is to place a large kettle lined with clay over a fire. Upon this cay, which is heated gradually, the cartridges are placed. This was done today, and the cartridges were placed, when a loud explosion, which shook the earth and houses for several hundred feet, was heard.

Hara, who was twenty feet away from the fire,

Was Instantly Killed, the top of his head being blown off. Andrew

Wickham was injured and had to be taken home, and John Madigan was severely hurt. and John Madigan was severely hurt.

A strange feature is that a number of men were within fitteen or twenty feet of the explosion, but were not hurt. In a honse close by, owened by J. S. Clark, which was fortunately unoccupled, over ninety panes of glass were broken and the blinds and doors were shattered. Another house about 200 feet away was also shaken. The windows were broken and pictures on the wall were knocked down. The tenants were William Eaton and Andrew Wark. A wooden house, still farther down the road, occupied by a farmer named barker, and owned by A. J. Bancroft, escaped with slight damage.

ker, and owned by A. J. Bancroft, escaped with slight damage.

The blasting cartridges were about six inches long and were composed of 40 per cent. of glycerine, with sawdust as an absorbent. They weighed six ounces each. They are exploded by placing the cartridge in the crevice of rock, and connecting it with a fuse headed by an exploder which has forty times the strength of gunpowder. The fuse is lighted, and the concussion causes the explosion.

is not explained, but it is said that while heating the cartridges one of them fell into the blaze. An expert in such matters says that this would not cause an explosion, as he has often seen, when a cartridge would take fire, the

often seen, when a cartridge would take fire, the man attending to it would cut off the buruing part and throw it away. In some manner the caps must have been with the cartridges, and if a cap fell into the fire it would cause an explosion even if the cartridges were three teet away.

The men quit work after the occurrence, as there was a general feeling of inscrirty and gloom. The scene of the accident is about two miles from the city, and as one approaches the works large splinters and heavy rock are scattered here and there, while now and then is seen an unshapely mass of tin which was once a workman's dinner pail.

nan's dinner pail.

The shock was felt for a long distance. Lake View, more than a mile away, the cot-tages were disturbed as if by an earth-quake. That there was not greater fatality among the workmen seems miraculous,

HER BABES UNHARMED.

Mary Newcomb Jumps from a Train Under Full Speed with Two Babies in Her

Arms. MOBERLY, Mo., November 21 .- Last night Mary Newcomb, a passenger for Kansas City, jumped with her two babes from the train, going at full speed. The train was stopped, and the mother was found unconscious, but the children were playing around her unburt. When restored the woman said she had eloped from Leavenworth three years ago, that her husband had neglected her and taken to drink, and that she was on he way home. It was brooding over the uncertainty of her reception that led her to jump from the train. She has been reassured by a kind telegram

SCOURCED BY A PESTILENCE. Terrible Ravages of Small-Pox Among the Ontario Villages.

OTTAWA, Ont., November 21.—Every attempt to check the spread of small-pox in Harstings county has so far falled. Residents of the villages of Waco and Tweed are leaving their homes when it is possible for them to get away. The epidemic, which has taken off whole families, is of a most virulent type. Patients are taken ill in the morning and die before night. Business is entirely suspended, and the greatest difficulty is experienced in getting medical attendance. Many of the unfortunate people belonging to the poorer classes have been deserted and left to die alone.

\$6,500,000 for the Biggest Ranch. The largest cattle ranch in the United States under one management is that of Captain Richard King of Texas. It comprises upward of 800,000

acres, all under fence, and nearly 200,000 head of cattle, horses and sheep. This ranch has been eagerly sought by English, French and Dutch eagerly sought by English, French and Dutch capitalists, but the successful competitor is the United States Land and Investmen. Company of this city, who have just concluded a purchase at \$6,500,000 for the entire property.

The company anticipate an annual income of nearly \$1.500,000 from this source, as the increase of cattle is about 85 per cent.

Seventeen Willions for Pensions. WASHINGTON, November 22 .- The Treasury Department has already furnished \$7,000,000 fo the payments of pensions during the current quarter and estimates have been received that \$10,000,000 more will be required by the pension office, making an aggregate of about \$17,000,000 to be paid out on this account before January 1. This unusually large per cent, will very materially reduce the surplus now on hand, and it is thought, defer for sometime the issuance of a call for 3 per cent, bonds which otherwise would probably have been issued this week.

Pennsylvania Losing Over \$31,000,000 Annually.

PHILADELPHIA, November 22.-The record this morning has an eight-column article showing that the State of Pennsylvania is losing \$22,720, 724 yearly through the suspension of anthracite coal mining, and \$9,247,011 yearly through railroad books, discriminations, syndicates etc., in the bitumineus region.

MUSIC IN MEXICO.

Commotion in the Streets of the Capital.

Intense Popular Indignation Aroused Against President Gonzales.

The President's Son Rescued from a Mob by a Squad of Cavalry.

CITY OF MEXICO, November 21.—Since Saturday night this city has been in the greatest commotion on account of the discussion by Congress of the bill on the conversion of the English debt. This bill contains a clause authorizing the issue of new bonds in sum of \$13,000,000 for the payment of commissions to those who manipulated the arrangement, in addition to the payment of the bondholders. The people en masse, and a large minority in Congress, protested energetically against this clause. On saturday last, and every day this week, the sessions of Congress have been of the stormiest, the orators friendly to the government being hissed by those of the opposition, and bolsterously applauded by their own. Members of the opposition strongly protested against Congress being surrounded by federal troops, with the result that the troops were withdrawn a short

Every night this week large mobs, headed by students, have passed through the streets, crylpg. "Death to President Gonzales,"

"Down with the English debt." Last night they visited the house of General Diaz, and one of the orators made a fierce speech, urging Diaz orators made a fierce speech, urging Diaz to disavow any approval of the obnoxious clause. The speech was lost, however, as Diaz was not at home. This morning the striking factory hands at Tialpam, near here, started into the city, when a squad of the Eighth Cavairy, sent to detain them, pronounced against the government. This news filled the city with alarm, and all the stores on the principal streets were closed at 11 o'clock this morning. Meantime the wildest and most improbable rumors circulated.

time the wildest and most improbable rumors circulated.
Yesterday the galleries of Congress were crowded to overflowing. Immediately after the roll call a member from Guadalajara offered a resolution suspending the discussion for a few days. He was bissed by the galleries, whereupon Jesus Fuertes Munoz, ex-secretary of the treasury, offered another resolution suspending the discussion of the debt question until after the installation of General Diaz. This motion was halled with tremendous applause, and journed immediately thereafter.

An immense crowd waited in front of
The Building in Which the Congress Meet.

The Building in Which the Congress Meet, to greet General Diaz, who was in attendance Miroe Viras, Francisco Romero and other opposi tion orators, backed by the mounted police and a squad of cavalry commanded by Lieutenant Manuel Gonzales, son of president, ordered this crowd to disperse, whereupon the people threw themselves on the policemen and soldiers, and for a space of ten minutes a terrible struggle was kept up, during which young Gonzales broke his sword over a citizen, when he was dragged from his horse by the enraged people, and his life was only saved by a charge made by a company of mounted rural guards, who rescued him life was only saved by a charge made by a company of mounted rural guards, who rescued him and dispersed the mob. During this encounter the swords of the soldiers could be seen gleaming in the rays of the setting sun, and then to descend with telling effect on the heads of men of the crowd. Often the side of the blade was used, but in many instances the edge was brought into play. It is not known that anybody was killed in the encounter, but many on both sides are wounded.

Last evening angry crowds were rushing through the streets, breaking lamps and stoning policemen, but it is generally thought everything will be quiet tomorrow. The people have perfect confidence in General Diaz, and will gladly see the debt question pass to his hands.

"PERPETUAL MOTION" ACAIN.

George Hermann of Middleboro Claims to Have Secured the Desideratum Sough!

MIDDLEBORO, November 24.-For twelve years George Hermann of this place has been at work perfecting a machine for perpetual motion and now claims to have attained success. His contrivance is a simple arrangement, has no cogs or gears, and the model could be placed in a half peck measure with ease. As yet it has been exhibited to no one, the inventor preferring, as he says, to keep his prize from the eye of the public at least until his model has been finished ready for inspection.
"But one thing more remains," says Mr. Hermann,
"and that is to attach a wheel to my invention in "and that is to attach a wheel to my invention in some way, so that the motion may be a power of practical value. At present I have indeed perpetual motion, but no power. I have an idea in mind for obtaining this power, and shall make experiments as soon as I have time. If by any means I should fall to successfully carry out my plan for obtaining power, why, the machine would simply be a curiosity, the only thing of its kind is the world, and would be of interest for exhibition purposes." Mr. Hermann is a native of Germany, and came to this country about thirty years ago. He is a poor man, and served faithfully in the war. He is very sanguine of success.

CYCLONE IN LOUSIANA.

Two Men Killed and Several Houses Blown Down.

NEW ORLEANS, November 24 .- Saturday night a cyclone passed through the parish of St. John the Baptist, on the Mississippi river, just above New Orleans, sweeping over a portion of the Whitney, or St. Martin, and the Mialarat plantations, completely destroying all the residences on both places. At the time of the cyclone a large number of persons, including several ladles, were in the St. Martin House, all managed to escape but Perrett, a young man, who was almost instantly killed. Mr. Mialarat, whose residence was also destroyed, was afterward found lying in the yard dangerously hurt, and at 9 p. m. he died from the effects of his injuries. Several other houses and some negro cabins were destroyed. Mr. Mialarat was a brother-in-law of the celebrated French historian, Michelet, author of the "History of Civilization" and other works.

TOBACCO CONDUCIVE TO LONGEVITY An Inveterate User of the Weed Rounds His Century of Life.

CHICAGO, November 21 .- Maurice Mathias Desples was born in Tromblaine, France, June 15, 1781, and after a life extending three years over a century, died last night at the home of his son, 3314 Vernon avenue. Mr. Despies had seen Robespierre, Murat, Danton, the Napoleons and scores of other men famous in history, now long since dead. Sixty years ago his wife died, and about fourteen years ago he followed his children to America. He chewed tobacco inveterately all

Elkins' Fatal Error.

[New York Telegram.]

WASHINGTON, November 22.—Some inside history of the management of the late Republican campaign is made public today. It is intimated the National Committee gave large sums of money to a New York daily paper to secure its influence. The same authority says that Minister to France Levi P. Morton collected and placed in th Levi P. Morton collected and placed in the sands of Chairman Warren the sum of \$35,000 to be expended in New York City alone. By some means Elkins heavd of it and called on Warren. Before he left he had \$25,000 of the Morton collection in his possession, This, the Blaine men say, was the fatal error in the campaign. Had the \$35,000 been used in New York City, they are confident that the man of magnetism would have won the race. A great deal of curiosity has been manifested as to what finally became of Elkins' \$25,000. The answer is that it was divided between Virginia, Florida and West Virginia.

Will the Rascals Appeal to the Tenure of Office Act?

WASHINGTON, November 19 .- It is probable that the tenure of office act will be the subject for judicial determination within the next year. What the Senate will do in relation to the confirmation of Cleveland's appointments remains to be seen, and its course will probably be determined by caucus action. If the Senate should confirm any appointee of Governor Cleveland to an office filled by a Republican whose term had not expired that officer would probably apply to the courts for a mandamus to compet the newly-confirmed officer to vacate the post. In that manner the legal meaning of the act would be judicially decided.

AROUND THE FARM

Edited by ANDREW H. WARD.

TOMATOES AT THE SOUTH.

TANGERINE, Urange county, Fla., \ October 1, 1884. \
I have been very much interested, and I think benefited, by your articles in THE GLOPE this summer on "Money in Farming," but one thing that I looked for every week so anxiously did not that I looked for every week so anxiously did not come that was something about tomatoes. I am summer on "Money in Farming." but one thing that I looked for every week so anxiously did not come—that was something about tomatoes. I am preparing to put in eight acres this winter. A friend of mine, who is also a subscriber to The Globe, is preparing to put in sixteen acres. There will be several hundred acres planted here this winter. Our present method is, after ploughing and harrowing, to furnow and cross-furrow three feet apart, about four or five weeks before we want to set the tomatoplants; then, where the furrows cross each other, we put in cotton-seed meal, well mixed with the soil, at the rate of 600 and sometimes 1000 pounds to the acre. If only600 pounds are used some top-dressing with commercial fertilizer must be given the plants. An average yield is about 125 crates to the acre in a fair season. I do not think we get as much fruit as we ought to for our time and a labor, and, for one, I propose to try a different method to get more fruit for the same time and fabor spent, but here I am in the dark and desire "more light." I want to know what the plants need for fertilizing elements, and what proportions. In the last Globe that I have received, in your article on "Frauds in Fertilizers," you used the words "Charleston phosphate of line"; is that and Charleston fine-ground phosphate rock the same thing? Respectively yours, E. E. Monse.

Charleston Phosphate of Lime and Charles ton Fine Ground Phosphatic Rock are

crates) is not as much as you can obtain with proper manuring. Cotton-seed meal is more profitable to feed to stock than to use as food for plants. After it has been consumed by stock nearly all its value remains in their droppings as food for plants, land, as a matter of economy, if used, it should be in the form of the droppings from animals. Cotton-seed meal is not a suitable manure for tomatoes: it contains too much nitrogen, which forces the stem and leaf of the plant at the expense of the fruit: it does not contain enough potash or phosphoric acid to produce fruit in proportion to the vine; 1000 pounds cotton-seed meal contains 65 pounds nitrogen, 32 pounds potash, 40 pounds lime, 35 pounds phosphoric acid. A manure can be made which will cost but a trifle, if any more than the cotton-seed meal, and pro-

come to be received as a truth, not only without evidence, but in opposition to well-known facts," This is a wholesale arraignment of the instincts of the animal creation, as well as of the prejudice of the animal creation, as well as of the prejudice and practice of mankind, which seldom, if ever, are found to err in regard to what is useful to the animal system. Surely, such an arraignment should be taken cum grano salls. Let us examine

this matter a little.

In the first place, there is no evidence that salt is an irritant and poison unless taken in excess, in which case everything taken into the animal stomach becomes injurious. In the second place, it is plainly a sheer assumption that salt is the sole cause of rheumatism. If it is the sole cause that fact remains to be demonstrated at this age of the world; and the broad assertion made by the correspondent shows how reckless and unirustthat fact remains to be demonstrated at this age of the world; and the broad assertion made by the correspondent shows how reckless and untrustworthy he is. Thirdly, that salt remains salt, and, of course, performs the offices of salt, is no demonstration that it is either hurtful or unnecessary. Other ingredients remain essentially unchanged, and most ingredients known to the chemist may be found in greater or less proportion in the animal system. Fourthly, the fact that very little salt is found in the excrement, but nearly all in the urine, is evidence that sait goes into the circulation and presumably performs its uses, instead of being voided in the forces as useless. Fifthly, the assumption that anybody is fiving in health without sait is very shallow, since it is impossible that they should eat the products of nature without imbibing salt and the elements of salt, which latter can combine in the system and make salt as well as out of it. Salt is a very constant element throughout organic nature, and there can be no healthy blood without its presence in the serum; and whether one eats much or little salt, the proportion of sait in the serum of the blood remains practically the same. For instance, salt is composed of the metal sodium and the gas chlorine, and the following-pamed substances contain these ingredients in the following proportions, according to the analyses made by Dr. Emil Woiff, the celebrated German authorty.

Pork. Green corn... Potatoes.... Cabbage..... Winter wheat...

This list might be extended, but this will be sufficient for illustration. If we turn to the human system, we find, according to the same authority, that the per cent. of sait in the different parts are as follows: Blood, 0.42; milk, 0.02; saliva, 0.15; bile, 0.36; mucus, 0.58; gastric juice, 0.13; urine, 0.33; bones, 0.25. But there is little or none in the muscles, and very little in the fluids of the muscles, though these are the seat of rheumatism, which it is declared cannot exist without the presence of sait. But about one-half of the total mineral matter in the blood of all animals is composed of sait; and it has been thoroughly demonstrated that without the presence of these minerals, in the form of salts, animal life cannot be sustained. That portion of the ash of the entire animal body which is soluble in water consists mainly of salts. This list might be extended, but this will be suf-That portion of the ash of the entire animal body which is soluble in water consists mainly of salts of soda, the chief of which is the chloride of sodaum—sait. According to the experiments of Bidder and Schmidt, starving animals soon cease to discharge sait with their urine. The retention of salt by the mineral system has been observed in cases where the formation of cells takes place on masse, as in pneumonia and in the formation of exudation from the body, as lus. Dr. Engelhardt concludes from this that "where none of the salt is eliminated from the body in must serve for the various functions over and over again, while all the other constituents of the body undergo the normal process of waste"—showing how important to the human system nature custders salt to be.

to be,

Incre is an excess of potash in nearly all animal foods which would prove injurious if not gotten fid of. "Since, now," says Dr. Engelhardt, "a solution of phosphate of potash and salt, mixed under ordinary circumstances, decompose each other in such a manner that chioride of potash and phosphate of soda are formed, we may conclude with great propriety—especially since phosphate of potash is found in the blood—that this decomposition takes place in the blood, and that the same may be especially the case of the organic, salts of the food containing potash. The resultant chioride of potashing is, perhaps, the main source of this compound for the fiesh and its june, in which it is found in abundance, while its excess, together with phosphate of soda, as constantly removed by the kidneys to keep the blood in a normal condition." If salt is thus used up it must be constantly supplied in food to repair the waste. Salt is necessary to the dissoiving of the caseine and albumen in the system, and in retarding the coagulation of the fibrin; and, since we find the nitrogenous substances constantly associated with sait, it is more than probable that it assists in the various changes which they undergo.

Professor James F. Johnston says: "Upwards

various changes which they undergo.
Professor James F. Johnston says: "Upwards

body becomes sufficiently obvious. The bile also contains soda as a special and hidispensable constituent. So do all the cartilages of the body. Stint the supply of sait, therefore, and neither will the bile be able properly to assist the digestion, nor the cartilages to be built up again as fast as they naturally waste."

Dr. Julius Lehmann says: "Of special importance is sait, not only for the entire process of direction—since it increases the action of all the organs engaged therein, inducing them to discharge sailwa, gastric julce and all other digesting liquids—but also since it serves in the stomach as the material for hydrochleric acid, which is one of the most powerful means of digestion." Again: "The action of sait consists mainly in keeping the various constituents of the blood in a soluble condition, and also to exchange for other saits present therein its own constituents, thus forming certain combinations which have their particular office to perform in the blood. Moreover, in consequence of its physical character, it introduces into the blood from other parts of the body the required amount of water, so that the blood emains in its vessels in an easy movable condition."

Dr. Soelles says in regard to salt: "Common

required amount of water, so that the blood remains in its vessels in an easy movable condition."

Dr. Soelles says in regard to salt: "Common salt is almost as indispensable to man and animals as the air they breathe; it facilitates digestion, aids powerfully the oxydation of the blood, and the assimilation, and may well be considered as the orgestive auxiliary to the coarser aliments of the poor.

All these conclusions are based on experiment and observation, and correspond with the common opinions of mankind. I might quote almost indefinitely to the same effect. But I conclude by quoting the following from the report of a French government commission on the question of feeding salt to domestic animais:

1. That sait ought to be given to replace the saline parts washed out of the food by boiling, steaming, etc.

2. That it counteracts the ill effects of wet food and meadows to sheep and prevents rot among

3. That it increases the flow of saliva and

3. That it increases the now of sanva and hastens fattening.
4. That in making mixtures of chaff, potatoes, beets, bran, oil-cake, etc., salt always ought to be added and the mixture left to stand for a couple of days to ferment gently.

The amount per day recommended for animals by the commission is as follows: A work-ox or milch cow, two ounces; a fattening stall-fed ox, two and one-half to four and one-half ounces; a fattening pig. one to two ounces; a lean sheep,

two and one-half to four and one-half ounces; a fattening pig, one to two ounces; a lean sheep, one-half to three-quarters of an ounce; a horse, dokey or mule, one ounce.

I have but just begun to unfold the evidence of the value of salt to the animal system, notwith-tanding the Rural correspondent says whoever attempts to find it "must soon discover that after he leaves popular prejudice he has an up-hill task."—[T. D. Curtis, in Mirror and Farm.

Value and Use of the Cotton Seed. Figures have been given by which an attempt is ade to show the exceedingly large value of the cotton seed. The production of seed is no doubt enormous. With a crop of 6,000,000 bales of cotton the quantity of seed produced is 3,000,000 tons, or 10,000,000 bushess. Heretofore nearly the whole of this crop has been returned to the

amanure can be made which will cost but a trifle, if any more than the cotton-seed meal, and produce a crop four times as large. Results of experiments show that 100 pounds nitrate of soda, 225 pounds sail, 225 pounds of muriate of potash, and 300 pounds fine-ground Charleston phosphate of lime, well mixed together, with sufficient water added to dissolve the saits, that they may decompose the phosphate of lime, have invariably produced good results when applied in the above proportions to an acre. Spread broadcast on the surface and slightly harrow in; if a rain occurs soon after it is applied the harrowing can be dispensed with. These ingredients will furnish 16 pounds of nitrogen, 72 pounds phosphoric add, 112 pounds potash, 163 pounds soda, 155 pounds lime—costing, at present market prices, \$9 75 for materials to fertilize an acre in tomatoes.

Is Sait Necessary?

It would seem presumptuous to question the necessity of so common an article as sait in the accounty of nature. It its something like questioning the wisdom of divine providence. But the reduce of the solid have been, but they refuse cake which seed could have been and at so small a given by the common of nature. It its something like questioning the wisdom of divine providence. But the reduce of the common of nature it its something like questioning the wisdom of divine providence. But the ending of the control of the seed of the soil providence when the control of the seed of the soil practically sputies every would live almost indefinitely. A correspondent of Coleman's Rural recently asserted that sait is necessary to the health of the animal system, and books have been written to prove that if men did not easies they would live almost indefinitely. A correspondent of Coleman's Rural recently asserted that sait is necessary to the health of the animal system, but that, "in whatever way laken," it is "an inritant and poison," that we cannot have a case of rheumatism without its presence, while "undereds of persons in all parts of this country ha

count in making beef, butter, wool and mutton to sell to them. Thus the Northern farmers and the Southern cotton-planters become mutually dependent upon and necessary to each other, and perhaps this very matter of cotton seed and its economic disposal seems to show this social dependence in a stronger light than almost any other circumstance of the kind. But it is worth while to draw the attention of Northern and Western farmers and dairymen to the enormous value of this waste product, now going a-begging for some means of its profitable disposal. It seems that the manufacture of the cake is of more importance than that of the oil, and its market value pays the whole cost of its production with a reasonable profit, leaving the oil as an additional profit. The oil is valuable for many purposes, and can readily be disposed of, even for a fine lubricating or burning oil. If, then, a sufficient demand is made for the cake for the purpose of feeding cattle the business of crushing the seed will greatly increase, and the present wasted product is about I,000,000 tons of the cake, and the whole value about \$20,000,000, while the actual utilmate profit of the feeding would not be less than two or three times as much. But the question occurs, Why should not the Southern planter utilize a large portion of this food product by growing fodder crops and roots for feeding, tor both ot which their soil and climate is exceedingly adapted? To do this would, it seems, soive the whole question. It can be done, doubtless, if the will to do it only exists or can be awakened.—[New York Times.

Exhaustion of the Soil.

It is seldom a soil is exhausted of all its elements of fertility. It requires a variety of crops to thoroughly exhaust a soil, but the soil may be derived of a single element which will render it ncapable of producing some crops, while it may grow good crops of a kind that had not previously been raised upon it. There is no doubt that a soil may decrease in fertility to such an extent as to be largely deprived of portions of all the

soil may decrease in fertility to such an extent as to be largely deprived of portions of all the elements of plant food, but this deprivation is not equal, and the soil suddenly and unexpectedly fails, simply because there has been an excess of some particular element carried off in the crops without doing great injury in other respects. Such a soil may be considered exhausted for the growing of crops similar to those removed from it, but it may happen that the farmer, instead of being compelled to manure his land or fertilize it with various materials, may again grow the same crops by the addition of a single fertilizer.

In growing wheat, for instance, the soil may be exhausted of nitrogen or phosphoric acid, though rich in potash, and, although failing to grow a remunerative crop of wheat, may still be sufficiently productive for growing clover. Cases may be mentioned in which weak crops of wheat were invigorated and made to yield above the average by applying nitrate of soda in the spring, a readily available form of supplying nitrogen. The application of a few bags of superphosphate on wheat has been equally beneficial on some farms, demonstrating that the soil to which was applied the nitrate of soda was deficient in nitrogen, or, rather, it was exhausted so far as that material was concerned, but was still capable of furnishing potash and phosphoric acid to the growing wheat. The soil upon which the superphosphate was applied was deficient in phosphoric acid, though it may also have been benefited by the nitrogen, which usually accompanies phosphoric acid, though it may also have been benefited by the nitrogen, which usually accompanies phosphoric acid in that form. Potash, however, was not deficient in either case, and had ashes been applied as a means of renovation disappointment would have been the result, although ashes are known to be excellent for exhausted soils. A crop of clover would have produced larrely, as the clover plant deprives the soil of but little nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The clo but little nitrogen and phosphoric acid. The clover plant is composed of nitrogen to a great extent, but it has the power to appropriate this element from the rains carried down from the air

element from the rains carried down from the air in the shape of nitric acid and ammonia.

The application of manure does not always restore fertility, for manure differs in quality according to its composition. That produced on darry farms, where the nitrogen and phosphates are carried away in the milk, will not immediately restore a soil deficient in nitrogen or phosphoric acid. It may do so slowly, as it will gradually store up, by the assistance of the atmosphere, more or less nitrogen; and as some phosphoric acid and nitrogen will be left in the manure, the soil may gradually be fitted for any kind of crop. It is best, therefore, in the interests of economy, to endeavor to arrive at a knowledge of the requisite of a soil before applying fertilizers, as any element added to the soil which it does not need subjects the farmer to unnecessary expense.

Top-Grafting Old Apple Trees

Top-grafting large trees is at best a harsh and unnatural process, and it should be practiced with caution. If a tree bears moderately good fruit, a grower should consider well before topgrafting it. An apple below the average in quality often makes good pies, sauce or dried fruit. If the apples can be turned to any profitable use, and the tree is twenty years old, it is doubtful if it will pay to top-graft it. Much will depend on the thriftiness of the tree. A man who feeds his orchard and crunes it regularly and fudiciously,

need have less hesitation about top-grafting. Trees receiving such treatment will stand a much better chance of fully recovering from the shock of grafting. Much also deponds upon the manner in which a tree is grafted.

The old-fashioned way was to graft a few large limbs low down in the tree, and just above a crotch where the remaining branch would "draw up the sap." A man who persisted in grafting in this manner could never operate in an orchard of mine. The newer and safer way to graft is to cut far out on the branches, where they are no more than an inch in diameter, and to set many stubs, and in such positions as to imitate the form, of a symmetrical tree. If a main limb branches where it is two or three inches in diameter, graft both branches rather than cut off the limb below the crotch. If a tree has been properly pruned, nearly all the limbs may be grafted. If it has not, many beside the grafted limbs will have to be removed; and if the tree is old, and especially if a little feeble, it will be likely to suffer. A good grafter will try to leave enough small brush in the centre of the tree to screen the trunk and large branches from hot suns. I have often known trees to be seriously injured by sun-scald after having been severely pruned. A tree which will contain seven or eight stubs under the old system of grafting, will contain thirty or forty under this system. Two objections will at once be raised to this method: As grafters charge by the piece, it is expensive; it makes the top too high, and makes bean-poles of, the main branches. To the flast objection I reply that no apple-grower should hire a grafter; he should be able to do the grafting himself, or else his boys should do it. The second objection is a more serious one. I have seen top-grafted trees whose larger branches were entirely leafless for seven or eight feet, and crowned with a bush. Such trees are, of course, a nuisance, but they are due to a bungling gratter, not to the plain of grafting many limbs and small ones. There are enough sid

often.

Old and long-neglected trees which are to be gratted may often be given a preparatory pruning for two or three years with profit. Unnecessary limbs can be better cut out before grafting than afterward; for, after the grafting is done and so much of the top removed, these limbs grow rapidly and soon show a marked increase in diameter. So much of the tree top will be removed in grafting, that the unnecessary limbs should not be cut away for two or three years, or more if they are large. It is not always an easy matter to prune a grafted tree properly. The ungrafted limbs must be gradually removed, and the grafts themselves must be trained. The ungrafted limbs should be angually cut away in about the extent to which the grafts grow, or a little more. All suckers should be removed as they form during the season, unless there is noticed a tendency to sun scald. The suckers may then be needed to shade the trunk and branches. I have known of a few cases in which nearly all the ungrafted branches were taken off the second year, without apparent injury to the tree, but I have known of many more cases in which such treatment has been ruinous. Improper pruning of top-grafted trees often results in an abundance of out apparent injury to the tree, but I have known of many more cases in which such treatment has been runous. Improper pruning of topgrafted trees often results in an abundance of fiat-headed borers. When the tree is weakened, borers attack it. I have several times observed the gradual weakening and final death of large trees which were severely top-grafted. Large trees must have had good treatment before the operation is performed as well as after it. The longer that good culture has been given a tree the better able will it be to revive vigorously after a thorough grafting. I have so offen seen ill results follow from grafting large trees that I wish to discourage the practice, unless all conditions be favorable. I have often grafted old trees when I was confident they could not resist the operation, although their owners would not believe it until too late. If the tree is not perceptibly lessened in vigor, it is at least probable that it will be made a sprawling and unsatisfactory object.—[L. H. Balley, Jr., in Country Gentleman.

Preparing Sheep for Winter. Every flock master should be sure of the condition of his sheep at the commencement of cold weather. It is inexcusable neglect to allow breeding sheep to be thin at the beginning of the win ter. When sheep are thin as the cold season begins, they are likely to be thinner if alive at the end. It is a hard struggle to improve the condi-tion of thin sheep in winter, as they have to eat more food to keep warm than if they were in good condition. If farmers think they are saving food condition. It farmers think they are saving look by keeping thin flocks so sparely that the warm season does not put them in good condition, then they greatly deceive themselves. Much less extra food, in warm weather, will put sheep in good condition, than will be required to keep the thin sheep warm in winter. So it is a great economy to furnish the extra food in warm weather, rather than be compelled to furnish more or lose his than be compelled to furnish more or lose his sheep in cold weather. Sheep always make the ist of a pasture, and no animal makes much that mes after them. And, if in September sheep e thin, it is quite evident that extra food is eded, and this should be given at once. It is rather than fattening, food. Wheat bran, fed in troughs, is safe and good food, and to the thinnest sheep a little shelled corn may be mixed with the bran. But corn must be avoided in warm weather for sheep that are fleshy; and yet for those very thin the corn will be safe, and assist in putting them rapidly in condition. This small amount of extra food fed to sheep in the fall to put them in a sail breeding sheep should be in them rapidly in condition. This small amount of extra food fed to sheep in the fail to put them in such condition as all breeding sheep should be in to go safely through the winter, should not be regretted as a loss, because, as the sheep make the most out of the pasture, its deficiency must be made up in order to give the pasture its greatest varue. It sometimes happens that only a small part of the flock remain thin, the pasture having been sufficient for the best feeders; in which case the thin sheep should be separated from the rest and fed this extra food where they will not be molested. This reduces the amount of extra food required, and produces also a better result. Those flocks that are intended to be fattened for the spring sale, or to be turned at the best opportunity, should now have careful attention. The warm weather is the time to push them. The better their condition becomes in moderate fall weather, the less food will be required in the cold season. But care must be taken not to overfeed those that are fat in the warm season, and in such cases no corn should be given, but their condition simply be kept up by a little bran, even that given in great moderation, as any fushing of such is likely to develop febrile diseases, which are very dangerous. Those that are becoming very fat should be put upon a spare diet, with plenty of water, or they should be sold if the market will warrant. This case of getting dangerously fat in fall seidom occurs, but the opposite (too thin) is very apt to occur, and these are the cases that require wise pushing. But all feeding requires the expert eye of the feeder to determine the proper limits of the ration, for it had better be a little under than over the normal capacity of the animal. The season is favorable for the best progress, but of the ration, for it had better be a little under than over the normal capacity of the animal. The scason is ravorable for the best progress, but-great care should always be taken not to over-tax the digestive power of the stomach. The feeding ought to begin with bran as a light food, and gradully add a little corn. We should always, advise linseed oil meal to be kept on hand, and about one pound per week fed to each sheep. This will pay back all it costs, and will add much in promoting the health of the fattening flock.—[Live Stock Journal.

The farmer who sets out to keep a single cow or a herd, either by pasturing or soiling, should pay something in the way of insurance against drought or other adverse conditions that may arise. To do this nothing is needed except to provide for raising a little more than is expected will be needed. Always lay plans for a season a little below the average, and strive to have a small surplus constantly on hand for feeding all the stock.

be needed. Always lay plans for a season a little below the average, and strive to have a small surplus constantly on hand for feeding all the stock. As nearly all the forage crops can be easily cured by drying, when they will make good food for feeding at any season of the year, there is no necessity for making very close figures when laying out a set of rules to be followed in soiling cattle.

From my own experience I have no hesitation in saying that one acre of good land is as much as one will need for keeping a mature cow through the summer, and in an average season, if the land is kept constantly in well-chosen crops and is made fairly fertile, one acre should afford two cows all the forage they will need in gidditon to a ration of grain, which may in many sections be purchased as cheaply as it can be raised. Still, I would want a mow of dry hay or other cared fodder to fall back upon at all times for feeding rathy days, Sundays, or when the green crops failed to connect, as might occasionally be the case. Neither would 1 object to an occasional feeding of dry fodder as a change or a corrective at any time when giving green food cheffy.

The kinds of fodder to grow for soiling purposes may be greatly varied according to existing conditions. In my own locality, and wherever rye will grow, I should count that as one of the leading crops, not because it is the best of food, though it is excellent for a short time, but because it can be raised when and where nothing else would be grown, and because it is the best of food, though it is excellent for a short time, but because it can be raised when and where nothing else would be grown, and because it is the best of food, though it is excellent for a short time, but because it can be raised when and where nothing else would be grown, and because it comes at a time when nothing else green can be secured. It can be sown at intervals of two weeks from the beginning of September to the middle or last of November, but with increasing risks as the season advances.

So

corn or some of the millets should be the chief de-pendence, though clover and the other meadow grasses may be used freely when they are abun-

corn or some of the millets should be the chief dependence, though clover and the other meadow grasses may be used freely when they are abundant and in condition to cut.

I formerly raised the large dent corn for fodder, and sowed it thickly in drills, but latterly my experience with lodged and rotten "fodder corn" has inclined me to grow only one kind of corn for fodder or for grain, and that the variety that is deemed best for the neighborhood where grown. A large flint corn that has stalks eight feet high, carries broad, vigorous leaves, and produces eightly bushels of grain per acre, will, if cut any time from the bloom to the milk in the ear, make about as good and about as cheap cattle food as I know how to produce. With the ears on, the weight will be very heavy, and there will be little need of giving cows much other grain when feeding this. By cutting such corn, and shocking it in large shocks, the fodder will keep well for feeding in summer till it becomes preciy dry and the grain is ribe enough to husk and crib.

For fall feeding, after the green corn and millets are gone, I have found nothing equal to spring barley sown at intervals of two weeks from July 10 to near the last of August. Oats are more subject to rust, otherwise they would be as good as barley for late fall feeding. I have cut profitable crops of barley several times after the ground had begun to freeze quite hard as winter approached. I have also had good success with winter rye and spring barley, sown together in August and early in September, the rye making a heavy leaf growth which added much to the bulk and value of the erop. The rye also lived through the winter and made a full crop the following spring. From two to three bushels of all the small grains witl be needed for seeding land for forage crops. Oats I have sown at the rate of five or six bushels per acre on some lands, but on soft, rich soils they are apt to fall down and rot when sown too thick. There is no harm in trying to adjust the several quantities of all these dif

latitude.
This kind of farming makes sowing and harvest-This kind of farming makes sowing and harvesting come all the season through. My scythe has been in use every week some years from the first day of May till the first week in December. Roots and cabbages may be grown for late fall feeding, and there are several varieties of vetches, mustard and sorghum that have been recommended for solling crops, but my experience with them has never been very satisfactory. I have raised pease and oats together, but my cows did not learn to like pease very well. My convictions grow stronger and stronger in favor of the solling system, in whole or in part, as I see our pastures growing poorer and our farms carrying less stock. There is more work in feeding cattle from their stalls all the year round, but it is work that will pay much better than most farmers believe, not only at the North and East, but at the South and West.—[A. W. Cheever in Weekly Tribune.

Avoid Overcrowding

It is one thing to raise a goodly number of promising pullets and carry them successfully through the summer and fall, but if we neglect them now and not provide good houses, grain, vegetable and animal food for their use in winter, we are not doing our duty as poulterers. After the pleasant doing our duty as poulterers. After the pleasant days of early autumn are over the nights become cool and chilly, the young stock is developing finely, and until they can be disposed of they must be provided with comfortable places during roosting time. Too often we see in the midst of thrift and good prospects a false step in management. The breeder, in attempting to carry over a large number of lusty cockerels and puliets, does not provide ample accommodations for them; he may perhaps be calculating on quick sales, and think anything will do, as it is a matter of present expediency.

think anything will do, as it is a matter of present expediency.

Now there is but one sure way to keep large flocks, whether young or old, and that is 50 separate them in small lots, each flock to occupy a place for themselves. The evil of overcrowding fowls in restricted quarters is too apparent nowadays to pass it by without comment or censure. There is no excuse, because any temporary building or shed may with a little fixing be made to do until the stock is reduced; a hovel or palace is all the same to fowls, provided the place has a natural and cosy look. Fowls cannot bear to be massed together. It matters not how thrifty they may be when gathered from their runs, a few weeks of close cooping will show in their looks, movement and laying. They will become dumpish and sickly, the cocks will lose their vigor and amative propensities, the pullets will cease to lay, and lice will hold high carnival upon their bodies and in their quarters. and in their quarters.

measure of success, with the weanings, upon the tact and discretion used in assorting and dividing up the litters, not especially with the purpose of keeping each litter by itself, but grading them according to age, size and condition. There are liable to be pigs in each litter that are less hardy and growthy than others of the same litter, and these require special attention, and if they do not receive it they will do badly through the season, and such as live till winter will not be likely to raily and do well during the continuance of the cold weather. These delicate pigs are generally rendered so by some fault in the food given to the sow while suckling them, or by having become overheated—too many lying in the same hest. Some pigs always get on top, and you will notice are always the best pigs. They keep warm and dry, while the under pigs are always smothered and overheated and out of condition.

They keep warm and dry, while the under pips are always smothered and overlaid by the other top ones. In this way they get overheated and out of condition.

It is not unlikely that some of the best pigs in the inter will get out of condition in the manner named, which, with proper care, will catch up to the healthlest of the litter and equal them in growth and symmetery of form at six months of age. Every nog raiser of experience, who has made sales to a variety of customers, knows that in the hands of some buyers the culis of a litter will turn out better at the end of a given period than the best selection will in the hands of others. The growing of a litter of pigs that the best results may be secured is like growing a crop of corn, the best portions of the corn will be where the crop has most nearly escaped the vicissitudes through which a corn crop has to make its way, viz., wet ground, weeds, no cultivation, etc. If these damaging influences be overcome, a thrifty instead of an unthrifty condition will ensue in the case of the corn.

In the case of the young pigs that are not out of condition from indigestion or from an irritable or congested state in the air passages, the very best of care should be observed by dividing the pigs into such small bunches that there can be no possibility of overcrowing. These should have perfectly dry sleeping places, and the bedding should be changed often. Spreading a layer of dry straw over the damp straw already in the nest is a makeshift that will not answer the purpose. The bedding should be changed often. Spreading a layer of dry straw over the damp straw already in the nest is a makeshift that will not answer the purpose. The bedding should be changed often. Spreading a layer of dry straw over the damp straw already in the nest is a makeshift that will not answer the purpose. The bedding should be removed and be classed will do well on soaked corn, milk slop made from promised the proposed stream of the unthrifty pigs. The same prevention and care that will restore

Professor Faville on Hooven in Cattle. Editor Farmer and Live Stock Journal: In reply to your inquiry as to the cause and best treatment of hooven, or bloating in cattle, I would

Hooven is a swelling or distention of the first

stomach or rumen, caused by an evolution of gas from any cause whatever, although it has been from any cause whatever, although it has been known frequently to be caused by eating dry food, especially clover or alfalfa, or allied plants, bran or roots. Still, its most frequent cause is the eating of green, succulent plants, with a considerable amount of indigestible material in the shape of stems of woody fibre. Green alfalfa or red clover are the most frequent causes.

These grasses are the most succulent af any of our forage plants, and when they are exposed to the influence of moisture and warmth they soon begin to decompose and to give off large quantities of gas. Any one can readily demonstrate this by placing a quantity in a barrel and moistening with warm water and keeping warm. Now, the stomach of a cow will act in much the same manner, only more rapidly, because of the acidulated character of its secretions. Clover that has been recently frozen or covered with moisture is more apt to cause hooven than that which is drier, because the moisture or the freezing render the plants more easily fermented. Treatment consists in any method to get rid of the gas.

A very good method in the milder cases is to

'gag" the animal. Procure a stick the size of a plichfork handle, and fasten a small rope at either end. Then fasten the stock in the mouth after the fashion of a bit, drawing up into the corners of the mouth closely. This will frequently cause a belching of the gas. This treatment may be accompanied by doses of from one to two ounces of bi-carbonate of soda. But many cases develop so rapidly, or are so far developed when first discovered, that this treatment is not available. In such cases the treatment would consist in such cases the treatment would consist in puncturing the stomach and allowing the gas to escape. In order to do this successfully, the operator must know something of the anatomy of the pure.

escape. In order to do this successfully, the operator must know something of the anatomy of the barts.

The cow's stomach consists of four compariments. The first, a large reservoir or tank, has a capacity of about fifty-five gallons in a medium-sized animal. When the food is first, swallowed it passes directly into this cavity, and is read there until the animal wishes to "clew its cud," which is simply the regurgitated food. After being chewed the food passes on and is digested. Now it is while the food is in this large stomach that fermentation takes place, giving rise to hooven. This large stomach occupies the greater portion of the abdommal cavity to the left side of the animal and in the region of the loins or small of the back. The place to puncture, then, is in the left side of the animal, about midway from the hip-bone to the rib, on a line running parallel to the backbone. When puncturing higher than this there is always danger that the hole will not close, but form a fistula.

The only safe thing to use is a trochar and carnela, which is an instrument that every man who owns cattle that must eat green clover or alfalfa, or that are liable to get the so-called "poison weed" or larkspur, should have. They can be obtained from any veterinary surgical instrument dealer, or can be furnished from the college at a cost of \$3 each for the best. In using the trochar care should always be exercised that the instrument be kept perfectly clean, and it is always best to first cut through the skin with a knife before inserting the trochar.

The greedy eaters are the ones the most liable to be affected and the prevention would be to exercise great care in letting them obtain the dangerous kinds of food.

Respectfully,

GEORGE C. FAVILLE.

Protecting Cabbages Through the Winter Three principles should be remembered in preserving cabbages during the winter, by whatever

1. Alternate freezing and thawing will cause the cabbages to rot.

2. Excessive moisture or warmth will also cause 3. A dry atmosphere, such as is found in most

3. A dry atmosphere, such as is found in most cellars, will cause the heads to wither, shrinking them in size and injuring their flavor.

The method of keeping varies much with the climate. In the South cabbages require no protection during winter. Advancing northward, we find the need of protection increases, and in the Northern States safety demands at least a foot of earth covering, or eighteen inches of straw or other litter. In harvesting the cabbages select a dry day if possible, to avoid the unpleasantness of handling them while wet. First, strip all the outer leaves from the head but the last two rows. This may be readily done by drawing in these with the left hand and striking a blow against the remaining leaves with the fist of the right hand. Next, pull the cabbage, which, if of the larger varieties, may be expeditiously done with the potato nook. In handling, be careful not to bruise the heads. Select the place for keeping them in a dry, level place, where no water stands, and there is no wash, in the North a southern exposure is preferable. When it is desired to keep over only a limited number of heads, and to have these in ready access during the winter, a good method is to exavate an area 6x12 feet, and six to twelye inches when it is desired to keep over only a limited number of heads, and to have these in ready access during the winter, a good method is to excavate an area 6x12 feet, and six to twelve inches deep, into which the cabbages are to be placed. If the heads are well formed they may be placed either head up or down, or a layer may be first placed in head down, and a second may be placed over this, heads "up, inserting the stumps between the heads of the first layer. If the heads are soft, however, and it is desired to have them harden up during the winter, it is better to place in but one layer, and that heads up, and not set very closely, so that the heads may have room to eplarge. When the pit is filled, a post may be set at the middle of each end, the top projecting three to five feet above the surface of the ground. Natl a joist firmly from one post to the other, and lay slabs, boards or poles, from this to the ground outside, to form a partial roof; then cover this with six inches of straw or old hay, and, as cold weather six inches of straw or old hay, and, as cold weather approaches, cover the whole with six inches of earth. One end of the pit may be closed entirely; the other should be left so that it may be conveniently opened for airing the pit and taking out

veniently opened for airing the pit and taking out cabbages.

When cabbages are pitted on a large scale, this system of roofling is too expensive. A few thousand may be kept in a cool root cellar by placing one layer, heads down, and another heads up, between these. The common practice in the North, where many thousand are to be stored for whiter and spring sales, is to select a southern exposure, naving the protection of a fence or wall if possible, and turning furrows with the plough, throw out the earth to the depth of about six inches. The cabbages are then packed closely together, with Success in Swine Breeding.

Now that cold weather is coming, extra care is needed in the care of swine. The best place to begin anything is at the beginning. We herewith present some good ideas from an experienced breeder, which we find in an exchange and credited to Law and Order Advocate.

Men who have had a good deal of experience in rearing well-bred plas do not require to be told how much depends, if they would have a good measure of success, with the weanings, upon the tact and discretion used in assorting and dividing in the depth of about six inches of cabbages are then packed closely together, with the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is thrown over them to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches. Protected thus, they are accessible for market at any time during winter. If the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is to the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is thrown over them to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches. Protected thus, they are accessible for market at any time during winter. If the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is thrown over them to the depth of a foot or eighteen inches. Protected thus, they are accessible for market at any time during winter. If the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is thrown one, and the packed closely together, with the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is the packed closely together, with the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is thrown one, in the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is thrown one, in the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse hap is thrown one, in the heads either up or down, and straw or coarse sylvania, a less expensive system may be employed. A deep furrow is ploughed in a dry soil, in which the cabbages are placed roots downward, placing them obliquely if the furrow is not of sufficient depth to include the entire length. When the furrow is filled, a second is ploughed alongside, thus covering the first row of cabbages. The second furrow is then filled and covered with the soil from a third, and the process continues until a bed is formed four feet in width. It is said that muck, when well drained, is an excelient soil in which to bury cabbages, as its antiseptic properties preserve them from decay. When intended only for lamily use, a few plants for use during the early part of winter may be hung up by their stems to the joists above the cellar. For use later, the heads trimmed ready for cooking may be put in a barriel or box, in the bottom of which a layer of clean, damp straw has been placed. Pack a layer of heads closely upon the straw, cover this with a second layer of damp straw, on which place another of cabbages, and so on till the barrel or box is full. Then put away in a cool place, where the temperature ranges at or slightly below the freezing point. For use during spring a supply may be buried in a dry place in the open ground. Dig a trench about a foot deen, in the bottom of which lay a narrow board, or two rails, to keep the heads from the ground and furnish drahage. Place the cabbages in the trench closely, roots upward, and cover them with soil to the depth of a foot. It is well to lay two boards, nailed together, in the form of a trough upon the ridge formed in covering the cabbages to keep it from washing down in the alternate freezing and thawing during winter and spring.—¡Husbandman.

An interesting investigation of the root habits of certain garden plants was made at the Geneva station by digging a deep trench alongside of each specimen to be examined and then gradually and guardedly washing the earth away by a spray of water through a hose. The following result ap-peared in the case of the Eclipse beet, one of the turnip-rooted class, which grows largely above

ground:
"The tap-root was traced nearly two feet. ground:

"The tap-root was traced nearly two feet. Branches started out from this at intervals during its entire length; no roots appeared above the tap-root. The branches were traced a distance of two feet horizontally from the tap-root. The fibrous roots were very tender and delicate, and though not very numerous, extended over an area of about twelve square feet. They often extended upward from the branches, and in some cases appeared to reach the surface of the soil."

On a-sample of the long, dark blood variety the main root was smooth and symmetrical eight inches, and then separated into several branches. These were rather thick at first, rapidly tapered to the size of a stalk of timothy grass, and gradually thereafter till they became fibrous roots. One of the main roots was traced to a depth of two feet, and one of the horizontal branches a distance of two and a half feet. The small, fibrous roots so often seen on the surface of beet roots seem to have very little office, as they extend into the soil scarcely more than a quarter of an inch from their origin.

The root system of the carrot, either in long or

The root system of the carrot, either in long or

The root system of the carrot, either in long or root soon tapered into a mere diament, which extended downward but about sixteen inches. The horizontal roots seemed to extend tittle more than a foot. The librous roots started chiefly from the tap-root, though a few had their origin near the base of the fleshy root. These extended both deep and shallow, some reaching the surface of the ground, and others sinking into the soil as deep as the tap-root."

Onion roots are more concentrated than those of most other crops usually raised in the garden.

most other crops usually raised in the garden. "They extended but about ten inches in depth, and about the same distance horizontally. The about the same distance horizontally. The greater part of the roots seemed to be beneath a circle eight inches in diameter, the stem of the plant being the centre. There is no tap-root. The roots that start out from the base of the built are very numerous, and these give rise to very man-branchlets. The latter, however, do not subdivide

branchlets. The latter, however, do not subdivide, and are usually quite short."

In the case of an early cabbage—which showed a decidedly less extensive system than cauliflower: "The roots were traced to a depth of of about twenty inches, and a distance of eighteen inches on either side. The main root was quite thick for a depth of about six inches, below which it divided into many roots, which tapered for a short distance and then became fibrous, ceasing to taper. The fibrous roots in the upper layers of the soil were not numerous, and some appeared at a considerable depth."

Such studies as these are curious at least, and probably not without practical value in determining the best place for fertilizers applied to the various crops.—[Tribune.

There will soon be a daily out-go of fodder, and the problem of winter feeding and care of live steck, is to so govern this expenditure that the

come out "spring poor" at the end of the winter. Manure is not to be overlooked in the winter system of farm management. Farmers, more than ever before, must feed for manure, and husband it when obtained. An abundance of wholesome food, plenty of pure water, warm, dry quarters, and sufficient fresh air, are four of the leading essentials in wintering farm stock. It does not follow from this that the animals must be kept in the stable or under the shed at all times. Frequent exercise in the open yard is profitable when the weather is suitable. Keep the work-horses busy in the field preparing for the coming spring, and feed them well with a variety of food. A few chopped apples serve as an appetizer. Cofts need to be pushed in their growth with rich food and good care. Cows taken up from grass need a mixture of bay, corn fodder and meal—all they will eat up clean—or else the flow of milk will greatly decrease. One-third of a cow's allowance is not too much for a calf. Sheep may be the last stock to go into winter quarters. Keep only thrifty sheep through until spring. Grain is low and meat is high; therefore, convert the former into the latter. There are many things that will add to the comfort and convenience of caring for live stock in winter. Provide ample feeding-room for all animals. Place the feed racks, etc., where most convenient.—[Canadian Farmer.

Suggestions in Wheat Culture. It has recently been demonstrated that the increase of available nitrogen in the soil is due to the action of a principle similar to that of fermentation, and that this action is most vigorous dur ing the latter part of summer, and in soils that are ing the latter part of summer, and in soils that are occasionally stirred. Sir J. B. Lawes, has called attention to this fact as explaining the ability of a crop of Indian corn to gather from the soil twice as much nitrogen as a crop of wheat, the former making the greater part of its growth at a time and under conditions most favorable to the accumulation of this element. This fact is also an explanation of the oft-observed benefit of early ploughing for wheat; the stirring of the soil and pulverization of the surface setting up this planation of the oft-observed benefit of early ploughing for wheat; the stirring of the soil and pulverization of the surface setting up this process of nitrification, which blaces the plant-food in just the condition to be most readily appropriated by the young wheat plant. But when the ploughing has been neglected, and the weeds allowed to grow, it will be seen that not only has the advantage of the increased nitrification due to the stirring of the soil been lost, but the growing weeds will have appropriated the nitrogen of the unstirred soil as fast as formed, and locked it up in forms which will not be available for the growth of other vegetation before the following year. It is a matter of the commenest observation that a wheat stubble, ploughed early and summer fallowed, will almost invariably give a better crop of wheat, provided it is not more than the second successive crop on the same soil, than a corn stubble, although the latter may have been thoroughly cultivated during growth and the wheat put in at the same time and in as good condition as on the wheat stubble. This difference is not altogether due to the ploughing, for experiment has shown that a corn-stubble will yield a better crop of wheat, if the surface be thoroughly pulverized with the harrow, than if the whole be ploughed. A large part of the difference is unquestionably owing to the fact that the soil of the wheat stubble has been accumulating nitrogen for two or three months, while the corn crop has been drawing this nitrogen from the soil as fast as formed, and expending it in growth.—

[Farmers' Review.

Things Worth Knowing. Hurry up the fall work; cold fingers will be the

the result of delay.
Rhubarb requires deep, rich soil; a good dress ing of well-rotted manure put on the ground this winter when not frozen will give the plants a good start in the spring. The same is true of asparagus.

The wash slops should go on the compost heap. Timothy stands below clover in manurial value. Sandy land cools rapidly as well as warms up

The farmers who make the farms profitable are those who grow crops that are not always the easiest produced. They endeavor to make labor profitable, and apply it where it can be used to the best advantage.

profitable, and apply it where it can be used to the best advantage.

The best test of good farming is when each year's crop is superior to the one preceding it.

Irrigation will not take the place of manure on land. Soil well fertilized richly repays the labor expended.

Fertilizers aid nutrition, and in this way assist a tree or plant in its struggle with injury from insect attacks, or the attacks of disease from any other cause. In this way aione fertilizers aid in the destruction of insect pests.

the destruction of insect pests.

It is a peculiar fact that most people will give \$10 for some new-fangled flower or fruit sold by a travelling agent, where they will give \$1 to join a norticultural society where the values of noveltes are obscussed and recorded.

Tree-planiers should learn to know that a weltern work weekling is usually the best tree to plant

Tree-planiers should learn to know that a wellgrown yoarling is usually the best tree to plant.
Such trees have not been trained into any form,
and they are more susceptible to the operations of
the planter.

If you want to make a good garden or truck
patch plough it deeply in the fall and apply a
heavy deessing of manure to the asparagus and
rhubarb plants. Plough up the garden and leave
it so that it will drain well during the winter.
Farmers should enjoy, above all others, the luxuries of the garden, and yet, strange to say, but
few farms have complete gardens, and many
farmers buy vegetables.

Keep the small potatoes for feeding to cattle.
They are unreliable as seed, and it is poor economy to keep them for this purpose.

They are unreliable as seed, and it is poor economy to keep them for this purpose.

There is economy in providing barn room for all farm produce. Hay and grain exposed to the weather rapidly deteriorate. When a new barn is completed there is a further saving that may be effected by the addition of paint.

Whenever a farmer gets a labor-saving implement for himself, let him think if something to save his wife from kitchen labor cannot also be secured. If so he might postpone the day of his widowerhood.

A little salt thrown on the ice that forms in well and elstern pumps will do more good than gailons of hot water. It should be thrown on half an hour before the pump is used.

Without good feed it is absolutely impossible to make good butter.

Pease, beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, kale, lettuce, onions, radishes and spinach may all be should in the fail for use next year.

lettuce, onions, radishes and spinach may all be planted in the fall for use next year. Don't forget to mulch the strawberry plants be-

Orchard grass is becoming more and more popular every year, and succeeds best on a strong, moist soil.

Why is it that the average yield of wheat per

Why is it that the average yield of wheat per acre is so low in this country as compared with European countries?

Organization and union mean strength. Farmers are not united, nor do they organize.

Line sweetens and entivens the soil, releases all unassimilated fertility, and so will greatly increase the vegetable growth.

The outlets of all field drains should be seen to before cold weather, that they may not freeze up or cleg in early spring when most needed. We want the water to get off from such wet land as is drained as early as possible in the spring, so it can be worked.

No farmer can afford to pay for an implement and then abuse it. Ploughs were not made to be

and then abuse it. Ploughs were not made to be left in the furrow after using; hoes to hang in trees, mowing machines to get shelter beneath trees, or wagons and carriages left to be exposed

to sunshine and rain.

The large Western production of flaxseed sup-The large Western production of flaxseed supplies the material for upwards of fifty oil mills requiring large capital. Linseed oil is not superseded by cheaper products. In fact, the large production of flaxseed makes the oil much cheaper than formerly. It is a favorite crop with the breakers of new lands, as it requires little labor. In the oider sections of the West farmers are learning the Eastern experience, that flax is very exhaustive. Really, whether Western farmers know it or not, it is a crop which they ought not to afford to grow unless they are prepared to utilize the libre as well as the seed.

It is quite common for many farmers to stock their land more heavily than it will bear, with the idea that their profits will be increased, or that the extra amount of manure made will help the farm.

Any falling off in the condition of farm stock should be strictly guarded against as cold weather approaches.

approaches.

The farmer who lets everything go to waste that "farming don't pay."
Good blood is no doubt necessary to success in stock raising and in fattening cattle, but it is not all; feeding and management are what secure

all; feeding and management are what secure success.

A horse wearing shoes weighing sixteen pounds in the course of a mile lifts 24,000 pounds.

Sows intended for breeding should be separated from those intended for the butcher, and fed a generous but not fattening diet. Select those with long bodies, straight backs and having the largest number of teats, as these make the best breeders. When a good breeder is thus secured she should have at least two or three litters, and as many more as she will breed without becoming unruly or getting any bad habits.

It is not half the labor to manage a flock of fowls which pays a handsome profit for the capital novested as it is to feed and manage a few pigs that give but little return both for capital and labor.

Professor Henry urges farmers to feed more oats to young stock, coits as well as calves. There is no food so easily attainable that will cure acidity of the stomach and keep the system in

It is evidence of very poor common sense to see

It is evidence of very poor common sense to see a driver constantly chirping, orging and whipping along his work team. Never whip a team when drawing except it is absolutely necessary, and then don't merely tap them, but apply the whip smartly to cause them to understand and to recollect that you really mean that they shall work and work properly.

The foundation of a good dary is pure-bred stock. A pure-bred buil of some dairy breed should therefore be selected. The great mistake made by many dairymen is in the selection of inferior male animals. The same farner who pays \$15 to \$25 for the service of a pure-bred clydesdale or Norman stallon refuses often to pay \$5 for the service of a pure-bred clydesdale or Norman stallon refuses often to pay \$5 for the service of a pure-bred clydesdale or Norman stallon refuses often to pay \$5 for the service of a pure-bred clydesdale or Norman stallon refuses often to pay \$5 for the service of a pure-bred and choice built. He somehow sees the importance of raising good colts, but underestimates the importance of raising good calves.

A farm can be stocked with sheep for less money than with cattle, horses or hogs. Sheep will come nearer utilizing everything that grows on the farm

stock, is to so govern this expenditure that the best returns may be obtained. All the farm animals should be in good flesh and health upon the opening of the winter. If these conditions are continued and, the stock well kept, they will not

quired for sheltering and fencing and less labor is involved in herding, where outside pasturage is accessible and preferred. And, flually, a fair in-come on the investment can be had without the

involved in herding, where outside pasturage is accessible and preferred. And, flually, a fair income on the investment can be had without the sale of animals themselves, even at the present low price of wool.

Clover is better for milch cows than for any other stock. It is apt to be too dusty and coarse for horses, especially those whose wind is affected, but a little of it is beneficial.

Keep she ep dry under foot with litter. This is even more necessary than roofing them. Never let them stand or lie in mud and water. Let no hogs eat with the sheep in the spring. Give the lambs a little milk feed in time of weaning. Never frighten sheep if possible to avoid it.

It is necessary for owners of sheep to remember that they are now rearing next year's lambs. Atthough as yet unborn, the young creatures are living and growing and must be fed. A ten-pound lamb will be equal to one-eighth or one-tenth the weight of the ewe, and, of course this very large draught upon the mother's system must be met with proper and sufficient food. Bran and oats are best for the bearing ewe, because they supply the nitrogen for the blood and the phosphate for the bones.—[Laniger.

Sour milk, whey and buttermilk are excellent liquids for mixing with the soft food of poultry.

In winter stock need water, and should not be allowed to allay their thirst with snow, which is likely to produce goltre, especially in sheep.

A beef carcass weighing 1400 pounds, and a mutton 160 pounds are the standards in the British market.

A sick horse that cannot be induced to lie down in any other way will often take to a bed of clean, bright straw. The farmer who desires to increase the size and quality of his manure pile should use plenty of bedding under his stock; besides the increase of fertilizers for his land, he will add much to the comfort of his stock. Whether kept in a stable or in yards, it should be provided with a clean place to sleep in at night and in winter, with plenty of warm, clean bedding.

Where is Mrs. Webb's \$3250?

[London Truth.]

No very great while ago the country was agitated by the untimely and dreadful death of Matthew Webb, the swimmer, in the Niagara river. A fund was started, and the appeal was fairly well rewas started, and the appeal was fairly well responded to, £650 being collected for the widow. To this day the money has never been forwarded to the proper quarter. I wish to ask, why not? The proceeds are of course perfectly safe and secure; but they were equally so in the pockets of the donors. A reason is wanted for the delay in transmitting to Mrs. Webb. Baron Rothschild certainly did not give his cheque for £20 merely to have the money banked, seeing what are his own resources in the banking line.

Catarrh Cured.

A clergyman, after suffering a number of years from that loathsome disease, catarrh, after trying every known remedy without success, at last found a prescription which completely cured and saved him from death. Any sufferer from this dreadful disease sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Dr. J. A. Lawrence, 199 Dean street, Brooklyn, N. Y., will receive the recipe free of charge.

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Philadelphia Medical Times...... " Practical Farmer.....

Rideout's Magazine

Sunny South......St. Nicholas.....

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THE WEEKLY CLOBE

THE PROGRAMME

Of the Incoming Administration

Outlined by the Vice-President-Elect

Before a Vast Audience in Brooklyn.

Blaine's Southern Scare Dealt With Summarily.

Taxation, Civil Service Reform and Other Issues.

NEW YORK, November 20. -- Ex-Governor Bendricks addressed a large audience at the Cler-mont avenue rink in Brooklyn this evening. About 5000 persons were present. The meeting was called to order by August Van Wyck, chairman of the Kings county Democratic committee, and on his motion ex-mayor of Brooklyn John W. Bunter was chosen to preside. Among the wellknown gentlemen present were Congressman William E. Robinson, General Horatio C. King, ex-Adjutant-General Woodward, William A. Furey, secretary of the Democr tic campaign committee of Brooklyn; Henry W. Maxwell, chairman of the Independent Republican committee; ex-Senator Murtha, Edmund Driggs, Andrew McLean and scores of local politicians. A goodly portion of the audience were ladies. Mr. Hendricks was received with prolonged cheering. After referring to the effective contribution of Indiana to the general victory of the Democracy, and extending greeting from that State to the Democracy of

Brooklyn, he continued: This is no ordinary triumph. We have not only tnumbered the voters at home who opposed us, but we have overcome the influence and power of an official organization of 120 regiments of officeholders. I rejoice with you that a party has at last come into power that is in faver of the people's government. (Applause.) I rejoice that there has been a party held together by their neiples alone for a quarter of a century of defeat. Such a party, so devoted to what it believes to be right, cannot fail to be of service to to be right, cannot fail to be of service to this country in the future. The responsibility rests upon us how it shall bear itself in its period of triumph—whether it shall be as grand in the day of success as it has been patient, wise and fathful in the hours of defeat. It is a consideration of great pleasure to me that this battle has not been achieved excusively by Democrats. (Applause.) I believe I am as earnestly a Democrat as almost any man, but here tonight, in New York, adjoined to Connecticut and Massachusetts, it does give me pleasure to say that

We Owe Much to the Independent Repub-

(Great applause.) It is a hard thing to tell how strong are the bonds that hold partisaus together. But in this day these men, these leaders, the brightest, the scholars, the patriots have stepped out from their ranks and taken hold of the Democratic banner for the time being and helped achieve freedom from rings and cabals. Let us see to it that we drive none of these men back into their old ranks by any misconduct on our part. (Great applause.) The question presents itself, What does our victory signify? What ideas of government stand expressed in the votes east on November 4? Perhaps the chiefest is the idea of stability. The Democratic party in all its bistory has been discinguished for its stubbern history has been discinguished for its slubborn support of stable government and firm authority, until it came by way of derision to be called by the opposite party a Bourbon party. So far as that came expressed stability in right, I accept it; so far as it expressed stability and support of the wrong, I throw it oil as a stander. (Applause.) Our history does show that we will stand by established institutions. The result means change, but it does not signify destruct on. We do not propose to break down that which has been established in periods of the past for the better safety and security of the country. The Constitution, with its amendments, we propose to stand by. (Applause.) Nothing in the great contest that has passed can justify any one in suggesting that the Democracy will be in favor of any disturbance of the Constitution. In its last struggle, if that period shall ever come, the Democracy will be found the firm supporters of constitutional right and constitutional liberty. (Applause.) Because of some things that have been said within a very few days. I beg to say to you that this contest, in any of its developments, does not signify any disturbance of the legal and constitutional rights of the colored people. As the colored man comes into the new administration as a voter. (Applause.) As he comes in a freeman and clothed with the beautiful garments of citizenship, so will he step out at the close of the administration, clothed with the same legal and constitutional rights.

Applause.)

Oh, It has Been a Cruel Thing.

Oh, It has Been a Cruel Thing,

that Republicans, for the purpose of controlling the votes of the colored people, have misled them in respect to the probable results of the election.

They have been made to believe, for faise purbe the destruction of their rights as established by law and the Constitution. At the end of this administration they will have learned that the colored man is protected by the same constitution that protects you and myself, my brother and sister. Who has authorized any Republican to say that Democratic victory would signify disturbance of the currency? Are we not interested in a staple currency as well as the Republicans? Are we not interested in maintaining the same volume of currency that has been found important in the past commercial transactions of the country? Nothing in the contest just closed authorizes any Republican to say that our victory signifies any danger to any established instrumentality of the commerce of the country. be the destruction of their rights as established

are some other lessons taught in this of the prople to choose their own officers. (Cheers, It was the minority saying to the majority, "We can't quite yet trust you with the offices of It was the minority saying to the majority, "We can't quite yet trust you with the offices of the country," (Laughter,) My Republican friend, whoever under God's rule authorized you to use that language? (Laughter.) Are you a Pharisee, standing in the high places of the synagogue, to address me with such language? I do not ask you to trust me, except as I am obliged to any of my fellow-citizens who shall live me their confidence, but if for partisan purposes you use that language to the country, it is to free men the language of insult, and

I Simply Defy You. (Applause.) We have in peril, in storm, in dreary waiting, at last achieved triumph, and now the waiting, at last achieved triumph, and above the Constitution trusts us, and we are responsible to it for the just administration of the government, not to you who say, "We are not quite prepared." Oh, I think you are prepared how. (Laughier and applanse.) Another lesson taught by the contest is that truth is stronger than falsehood. It is God that enabled us to teach you Republicans that distinctive lesson; a lesson that I frust you will never forget. (Applause.) In your past history for several years it has been forgotten; but now it has been taught that truth is more powerful than

for several years it has been forgotten; but now it has been taught that truth is more powerful than error, and will prevail.

Mr. Hendricks proceeded to denounce the untruths of scandal which had disgraced the campaign. He resumed: Cleveland and Hendricks (applause) have in this contest been pursued by lies as the hungry woives pursue the traveller in the high latitudes of Europe, and Cleveland and Hendricks have come out better than the traveler has on some occasions. (Laughter and cheers.) Let the Republicans learn the lesson, and the Democracy adopt it, too, that truth is the only reliance in a good government for great success and permanent power. It has been deckled by the people that there shall be executive and administrative reform. Do you ask me if I am in favor of civil service reform? Of course I am. I cannot be in favor of a continuation of

so many things that we have seen in some of the years that have past. The people are tired of it, and they want a change. (Applause.) Do you desire to know from me what civil service I have confidence in? I am Iree to say to you people to night I am not particularly confident of success after a schoolmaster's examination, but I tell you what I have confidence in, as it was in the days of Andrew Jackson, let a true man come to be the president and let true men be called around him to aid him in the public service. Let these men resolve that the only test of qualification for office under them shall be honesty and fitness for the service and you have civil service reform. (Applause.)

This great contest has established it that there must be revenue reform. Mr. Hendricks here referred to the large surrous arising from taxation, and adopted President Arthur's maxim, that the standard of taxation should be "the needs of the government economically administered." He praised Secretary Folger's admostion to Congress, that the pressing question now is what legislation will relieve the people of

The Burdens of Unnecessary Taxation There being some noisy crowding at the door Mr. Hendricks paused in his argument to remark: "I expect somebody will have to see to the trouble at the door. I suppose there are some Democrats there and they want to get in. (Laughter.) There may be a few on the other side that want to get

there and they want to get in. (Laughter.) There may be a few on the other side that want to get out." (Renewed merriment.)

After tols by-play, Mr. Hendricks returned to the discussion of his party's position regarding taxation, He said the Chicago platform expressed that in four propositions. First, taxation shall not exceed the needs of the government economically administered; second, taxation shall only be for public purposes, and not for private gain and speculation (appliause); third, taxation shall be adjusted so as not to hurr labor, nor to harm capital; fourth, taxation shall be heaviest on articles of luxury and lightest on articles of necessity. He invited any Republican present to object to any one of the propositions, and hearing no response congratulated the late national convention upon adopting a tariff scheme acceptable to all parties. He added that the tariff was a difficult question only to those somewhat interested in making it so. These four propositions made it plain to every one. A party that was right upon the vastly important point of taxation, affecting as it did every home and individual, could not be far wrong on any point, and the verdict was that this party could be trusted. So, continued the speaker, when Governor Cleveland calls Congress together next spring the machinery will somewhat commence, not to destroy, but to remove objections, (Applause.) Mr. Hendricks went on to ridicule the Republican platform's pledge to "remove the inequalities and reduce the excess" of the tariff—the tariff which for twenty years it had made and controlled, yet they now admit that it is inequal and excessive, and that it is heavier upon one the farm which for twenty years to had made accontrolled, yet they now admit that it is unequal and excessive; and that it is heavier upon one class than upon another. Can there be a greater offence than to perpetuate an unequal tax law? In another clause the Republican platform uses

Curious Language:

"We demand a restoration of the navy." (Great laughter.) Mr. Hendricks made a similar arraignment of the party on this clause as on the previously mentioned one. Senator Bayard, he added (at this name there was a sponta-neous outburst of applause in which Mr. Hendricks joined by waving his handkerchief), Senator Bayard recently stated that from 1865 to 1883 there had been appropriated for the restoration of the navy \$400,000,000. It takes a little over \$1,000,000 to build a ship, yet we restoration of the navy \$400,000,000. It takes a little over \$1,000,000 to build a ship, yet we have neither the ships nor the money. (Laughter.) Speaking of what the navy was and what it did under Democratic rule, Mr. Hendricks elicited great applause by reclting the story of our successful demand upon Austra for the surrender of Kosta in 1854, and by contrasting Marcy with Blaine in the matter of protecting our citizens while secretary of state. He predicted legislation next spring which would do something toward restoring the navy to efficiency and our merchant marine to supremacy. In conclusion, he told a story of going in his childhood during the Jackson campaign to the nearest town to where he lived, and seeing a hickory broom on a pole, which he was told indicated that when Andrew Jackson got to Washington he was going to sweep all the corruption out of the departments. From that day, he said, the hickory broom has been the symbol of my Democracy. And when Grover Cleveland shall take his place I believe the hickory broom will be his banner too. And so I hope the great struggle has not been in vain, but that upon the truths it has established shall be built the permanent structure of man's rights, of man's equality, of man's greatness and glory. (Appliause.)

Andrew McLean then made a brief address, and

Andrew McLean then made a brief address, and Andrew McLean then made a brief address, and after adopting a resolution of thanks to ex-Governor Hendricks, the meeting adjourned. During the evening there was a parade of Democratic and Independent unformed clubs through the principal streets, which were illuminated in honor of the

THE COLORED PEOPLE'S SCARE.

Governor Cleveland Reassures Them-No

Possibility or Desire of Remanding Them to Their Former State. ALBANY, November 20. - Governor Cleveland was asked by a reporter today if he was aware of a delusion existing among the colored people of would unfavorably affect their condition, to which statement that there was an apprehension existlaws and Constitution of the United States were in danger from the election of a Democratic president. I am told that were in danger from the election of a Democratic president. I am told that some of them are led to suppose the result of the recent election means that they may be again made slaves. All of this has appeared to me to be so absurd, and I have been so sure that the slightest intelligent reflection would dislodge such foolish fears, that I could hardly deem any notice of them necessary. But there is not the slightest objection to calling the attention of all who are in the least uneasy or uncertain upon this subject to the fact that the title of the colored people to freedom and all the rights of citizenship cannot be disturbed, except by a change in the Constitution, which it would be absolutely impossible to make. Besides, the present condition or status of these people has been so fully accepted by the entire country that no one should have the slightest idea that any attempt will be made to change it if there was any possibility of accomplishing such a thing. So far as the new administration is related to this subject the whole country can be sure that the lawful power and jurisdiction of the executive will be so exercised that the rights of all citizens, white or black, under the Constitution and the law, will be preserved and protected, and all the advantages to which they are entitled by reason of their citizenship will be secured to them. There need be no fear that either the Democratic party or its newly-elected administration proposes to oppress or enslave any part of our population, or to destroy the business interests of the country. We hope, on the other hand, to do something to benefit the people, it seems to me that our efforts in that direction would be aided if mischlevous croaking and dark imagining should give place to an earnest endeavor to alded if mischlevous croaking and dark imagin-ings should give place to an earnest endeavor to inspire confidence and to make universal a cheerful hope for the future."

WOMEN'S NAMES. Interesting Notes on the Origin of Som Feminine Appellations. [Notes and Queries.]

Annabella is not Anna-belia, or fair Anna, but is the feminine of Hannibal, meaning gift (or grace) of Bel. Arabella is not Arabella, or beautiful is the feminine of Hannibal, meaning gift (or grace) of Bel. Arabella is not Arabella, or beautiful altar, but Orabilia, a praying woman. In its Anglicized form of Orabel it was much more common in the thirteenth century than at present. Mauricus, or a Moor, but comes from Aimaric—himmelreich—the kingdom of heaven. Ellen is the feminine of Alain, Alan or Allan, and has no possible connection with Helen, which comes from a different language, and older by at least a thousand years. Amy is not from amee, but from ame. Avice, or Avis, does not exactly mean advice, as some seem to think. It comes from Adwis, and means happy wisdom. Eliza has no connection with Elizabeth. It is the sister of Louisa, and both are the dangthers of Heloise, which is Helewis, hidden wisdom. There is indeed another form. of Louisa, or rather Louise, which is the feminine of Louis, but this was scarcely heard of before the sixteenth century. The older Heloise form of the name, Aloisa, Aloisia or Aloysia, was adopted into mediaval English as Alesia—a name which our old genealogists always confuse with Alice. Emily and Amelia are not different forms of one name. Emily is from Emylla, the name of an Etruscan gens; Amelia comes from the Gothle amala, heavenily. Reginald is not derived from Regina, and has nothing to do with a queen. It is Rem-alt, exalted purity. Aloe, Adeiais, Adeiated, Aliza, Alix and Adeiline are all forms of one mane, the root of which is adel, noble. But Anne was never used as identical with Annis or Agnes (of which last the old Scottish Annas is a variety); nor, as I sturdly maintaned, was Elizabeth ever synonymous with Isabel.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Many blunders occur in the transmission of telegraph messages. The mistakes, as a rule, occur with the operator who receives the messages, and with the operator who receives the messages, and it is generally on a busy wire, over which 200 or 300 messages are received daily. The wires between this city and New York do the heaviest work. Some of the errors quoted at the main office of the Western Union Company yesterday read as follows: "William Gille & Pie" for "William Gille Spie" "Do not send the money" for "Do not send testimony," "Meet me with hearse and carriage," which should have read "Meet me with norse and carriage," "Dr. A. Wing, room car conductor," Instead of drawing-room car conductor," "Pancake, Beits & Co." for "Hancock, Beals & Co." "Reserve me a room in Astor House" read "Reserve me a room in store house."

"Rough on Coughs." Troches, 15c.; liquid

THE WOMAN'S HOUR.

Kate Field's Work Among the Mormons.

The Passing Folly in the Way of Fashions in Dress.

That Skirt Pattern-To Correspondents -Etching on Linen.

"Nature did not intend me for a reformer," said Kate Field in beginning her lecture on Mormon-ism at Chickering Hall the other evening. And indeed she did not accord, in outward semblance at least, with our preconceived notions of this class of individuals, as she stood there on the platform in her elaborate evening costume, the costly lace handkerchief and bouquet of flowers or table by the side of her manuscript, and related in a satirical way the circumstances which led her to go to Utab. She was in a mining town, where she had intended to remain for some time; but the 'grand hotel" of the place becoming quiteunendurable, she packed her trunks and hastily departed for the nearest large town, which happened to be

Salt Lake City.

Not on a mission then, but in a search for the mere creature comforts furnished by a good hotel did she go down among the Mormons. She had planned to spend possibly two weeks there, but

planned to spend possibly two weeks there, but she remained eight months. And the results of these eight months of patient, careful and finally enthusiastic study of the Mormon question in its own stronghold, Miss Field gives to the world in her lectures and in a book upon the subject which will soon be forthcoming.

Of these lectures, which have just been given in Boston, the first treated of the "Mormon monster," Polygamy.

One is scarce y able to characterize this briefly. It was a series of vivid pictures—a glance into a chamber of horrors, an array of facts and figures and documentary evidence, a recital of the results of personal knowledge and observation, which let in a veritable flood of light upon a matter which is but imperfectly understood by 999 people out of 1000. More than once did her hearers turn to look at each other with the wide-opened eyes and indrawn breath which said, "Can these things be?"

indrawn breath which said, "Can these things be?"

"And yet," said Miss Field, "I am telling you the best of this matter;" and one wondered for a moment now horrible the worst could be.

Much of what she said was impressed indelibly upon the memory, partly by the interest of the facts themselves, partly by the dramatic force with which they were delivered, and one is tempted to a reproduction of more than is advisable—a temptation which needs must be sternly resisted, here at least. One point, however, is quite irresistible, lighting up the general gloom, as it did, by its comicality. It was quite time, Miss Field said, that all good women should wake up to a realizing sense of the fact that none of us were really safe from Mormonism. Baptism into the faith can be done by proxy, and after the death of the person interested if hecessary. One entiusiant

realizing sense of the fact that none of us were realizing safe from Mormonism. Baptism into the faith can be done by proxy, and after the death of the person interested if necessary. One entiusiastic woman whom Miss Field met boasted that she had been baptized over 2000 times, thus securing the salvation of as many of her friends and ancestors. If a Mormon happens to take a fancy to any historical character he will seek to do him a good turn by bing baptized for him, and thus George Wasnington, Thomas Jefferson, Martin Luther, Garfield and many another of ancient or modern times have been enrolled, among the saints by the kindness of enthusiastic admirers and without the slightest bother on their own part. Some one thought of having the ecremony performed for the benefit of Henry VIII., but they finally concluded he was a pretty good Mormon as he was. On resurrection day, Joseph Smith will stand at the right hand of the Saviour ard explain to these people as they rise, what their religious status is. One wonders what some of them—Martin Luther for instance—will say.

So with the scaling into the celestial, i. e., polygamous marriage state. Suppose a Mormon conceives a fondness for some fair damsel, Mormon or Gentile, who scorns his suit. Does he give her up, mope and pine and fade away in "a green and yellow melancholy?" Nothing of the sort! He hies him away to the endowment house, or wherever the ceremony is performed, he secureth some other woman to represent the maid of his choice, he has her seased to him fast and tight for all eternity, and there you are—provided Mormonism be true. A case in point was that of Miss Kate Deane, a young and beautiful actress, who, in the exercise of her profession, remained for some time in Salt Lake City. Many of the Mormon eiters paid court at her shine, among himself, who tried very hard to persuade her to marry him. She refused, however, and was about to leave the Territory when she was suddenly taken sick and died. Whereupon President Young proceeded at once to have her by the bonds of the celestial marriage for all eter-nity, one of his other wives amiably acting as her

proxy during the ceremony.

"This," said the speaker, in closing, "is Mormonism. You reople of New England, you who forge public opinion, what are you going to do about it?"

In her second lecture, Miss Field described the looked out for, it would take, at this rate, as any one can see by a simple compatation, just 240,000 years to clear the docket. What is needed in this line, in the opinion of the lecturer, was what we should have in any case, a United States marriage law. This was not, however, the line of attack favored by Miss Field, because the cry of religious martyrdom would at once be raised. But one could not help wishing that every congressman in the land could hear the scathing and contemptuous words which rated the government that would bear meesly the off-repeated words and acts of open treason which Unice Sam has swallowed from the Mormons.

Although Miss Field protests that she is a re-

open treason which there sam has swallowed from the Mormons.

Although Miss Field protests that she is a reformer only by accident and force of circumstances, yet none the less will an immense amount of good be accomplished by her in stirring up and educating public opinion, now so indifferent on this topic. Indeed, in what other way can help come? And none the less will this prove to be, we believe, the great work of Miss Field's life, the work for which in after years she will be known and honored.

Brought Down "as it Flies" by Our Unerring Fashion Reporter.

Garnets are getting very fashionable. White stockings, alas! are surely coming again. The newest mourning paper has imitation crape Furs in their natural color rather than dyed are in favor.

in favor.

A fur coat named after Mary Anderson is worn in Lendon.

Kiltings and plaitings are as popular today as if

just invented.

Large initials on ladies' handkerchiefs are said to be quite obsolete.

Fancy feathers, breasts, and birds are more

worn than ostrich tips.

A new bracelet from Europe represents ten monkeys with diamond eyes chasing each other.

New lace-pins have appeared in the design of a rifle, with powder-bag studded with diamonds or

rubies.

Collars and cuffs of Irish crochet are particularly stylish when worn by children with costumes of velvet.

Untrimmed skirts are worn with long wraps. Full draperies, under a long newmarket or dolman are a nuisance.

If one has a pair of old-fashioned cameo braceles they can be fastened together to make a "dog."

If one has a pair of old-fashioned cameo bracelets they can be fast-ned together to make a "dog-collar" for the throat.

As oddity is the rule side panels on the skirts of dresses are seldom made alike. If one is plaited the other is plain, etc.

Buttons are very small and simple, and as many of them are used as is possible. In some cases clasps are used instead of buttons.

Riding stockings of crimson silk are manufactured especially for horsewomen. They weigh three ounces and a half, and are very warm.

Braid trims all dresses from the children to the mothers. It presents an endiess variety of form and color, and countless are the methods of arrauging it.

A novelty in buttons are buttons only in appearranging it.

A hovelty in buttons are buttons only in appearance, a hook and eye at the back performing the real work of fastening and doing quite away with button both.

button holes.

A pretty way to trim the lower edge of a train is to cut it in deep narrow points, place a plaiting of a contrasting color beneath and a narrow lace ruche under that.

a contrasting color beneath and a narrow lace ruche under that.

Librowsleeves entirely of lace net are much liked, as the black lace lends whiteness to the darkest skin, and the white gives a soft creaminess and transparency.

Redfern has produced a new travelling paletot redingote, called the Transatlantique, which is made of homespun, has a detachable hood and a number of useful pockets.

Jennie June says the new costumes brought back from Paris are mostly black and largely made of velvet and lace. Dress, bonnet and cloak are black, only relieved by gioves of light tan color.

dress now wears jewelry in the street. Even the lace and lace pin have disappeared from the throat, a collar stud being the only ornament visible. The watch chain, too, has been reduced to minute pro-

better grade than those sold abroad. Americans will have the best of everything, our taste is educated, and we are, as a nation, better gloved and better shod than any other. design worked over in gold, sliver or steel thread, or a combination of all of these, if one is fond of embroidering, and thus a very rich and elegant article of dress be made at trifling cost.

Feather trimmings have once more distanced rivals, and wil be much worn this season, say the fashion magazines. But unless one is very careful of them experience teaches that they will be "much worn" before the season is over.

Ten out of a dozen models of hats and bonnets for opera and theatre wear this season showed an unobjectionable width of orim, a reasonable height of crown, and a sensible amount of trimming, which even the mest critical must approve. Marabout feather bands are used to decorate dresses and manties. The new varieties are durable and will stand rain. It is now made upon a very wide foundation of muslin, marked out in nights, and can be torn down to any required

People who have an over-abundance of color should adopt gray, since there is no other hue which so mereffully subdues a florid complexion. By the same token pate faces and those who have eyes and hair of indefinite colors should studiously noted it.

A new style of sleeve is called a la Religieuse. t is more or less loose or puffed, three-quarters ong on the inner side, folded back at the edge, and completed by a tight sleeve added on, which ast is really only a deep gauntlet or facing, rimmed to match the dress.

The simplest skirt model, very trying to any but slender and graceful figures, consists of a perfectly straight and full skirt gathered or plaited over a gored foundation of exactly the same length. This under-skirt does not show but keeps the outer skirt in position, and prevents too great a swing of the fulness at the lower edge.

A "Thanksgiving" jabot is an absurdity mentioned in a fashion column of a contemporary. It is made of maize-colored tuile, embroidered in ear of corn designs, and trimmed on the left with

It is made of maize-colored tuile, embroidered in ear of corn designs, and trimmed on the left with a cascade of chenille wheat-heads. Tuile folds surround the throat and are secured in front beneath a loop rosette, of satin ribbon. The lower end of the jabot is also finished with a bowknot and two or three jewelled butterflies (?) secure the tuile in position over the dress bodice. Verily, a foliy indeed.

Says a recent fashion letter: "Have you an old gray silk, whose gray hairs you would not bring in sorrow to the grave quite yet? Try inis prescription: Cut it into a short dress two yards and a half in fullness; put two narrow knife-platings of red silk around the foot. Step into a dry-goods store and ask to be shown some of those pretty figured velveteens. You will find one with gray ground dotted with tiny red satin flowers. Buy of this enough to extend plain around the skirt, half a yard deep on the front and side widths, a quarter of a yard on the back. Over this have a drapery of plain gray cashimere, long and full at the back, and in front reaching to the top of the velveteen. A gray cashimere waist with high, straight collar of velveteen and cuffs of the same material, finished with a dainty white ruching, completes the restoration." Says a recent fashion letter: "Have you an old

SELECTED FANCY-WORK.

Economical Hints for Household Decora-

The economical housewife has as many aspirations toward "high art" as her more fortunate sister with a well-filled purse, and it may be a real pleasure for her to follow this longing for the "true and the beautiful" if she can do so with a small outlay of pence and pounds. We will suppose from the outset that out housewife has, or will make, plenty of time, deft and willing fingers, and an intense desire to beautify her home. Both dining and sitting rooms are fancied with stained floors, that are easily done when we know stained floors, that are easily done when we know just how. If the floor has any cracks they should be well filled with putty, and then painted with a mixture composed of equal parts of linseed oil and turpentine. Use a large paint brush and lay it on evenly, brushing one way only. The first two coats may be applied within one hour of each other, and the third one on the following morning. This will give a glossy appearance of a medium tint, and can be freshened up at any time by lightly brushing it over with a wash of one-third linseed oil and two-thirds turpentine. Such floors are kept clean by a daily wash of one-third hussed oil and two-thirds turpentine. Such floors are kept clean by a daily
brushing with an old broom wrapped in a soft
muslin cloth. If mahogany color is preferred,
treat the floor to one coat of the following wash:
Half a galion of water, four ounces of madder
and two of fustic, boiled ten minutes and applied
while hot. If extra brilliancy is desired, a coat of
Feench varnish may be applied when the first mixture is thoroughly dry. If one does not wish to
use the grate, the opening looks well when filled
with a trellis covered with ivy, which can be
trained to run all over the chimney-pleee. A box
of ferns is another pretty ornament for this purpose, as neither of these plants require the sun.
When ferns are selected it is well to plant them
in a tin box with several holes bored in the bottom, and set in a tin water shaped like a cover,
about an inch larger each way than the box. cloth. If you have many slik pieces they can be cut and sewed as though for a rag carpet, and loosely woven, forming an Algerian-looking fabric that should always hang loosely and never be draped. Where the cellings are very low the rods can be fastened close up, adding to the apparent height of the room. The curtains are supposed to match the portieres; if lace ones are preferred, have the antique Nottingham at from \$10 a window, hang them on po es and loop with gilt chains. Of course, handsomer curtains look better, but we are addressing ourselves especially to the little woman who has to count her pennies. Where there is a bay window, do not, I beg of you, fill it up with the regulation table holding a vase. Have several iron brackets screwed between the divisions of the window, and graceful plants in fancey pots placed thereon. Two comfortable camp chairs give a cosy look to this inviting little nook, which should be curtained off outside of the arch. If a vacant space stares you out of countenance, have a carpenter make a framework, divan-shaped, about four feet long and two wide, pad it with straw and tleking, being thicker on top, and cover, with cretonne. Two square pillows stuffed with hair are covered with the same material and stood upright across the back. The old-fashioned wooden rocker can be brought from the garret and painted a bright red, with back and seat cushions of peacock blue velveteen, tled on with red satin bows. Have a table in one corner with a few books, papers and magazines, giving a hiving appearance to the room; and a davenport in another corner, with pens, paper and ink always ready for the hasty note or friendly letter. If possible secure a hanging cabinet with a few bits of rare old china, giving an artistle look to the drawing, sitting-room, or whatever you may style this apartment.

A subscriber has requested us to give directions for knitting an inch-wide edging. One of the prettiest patterns we have seen in narrow knitted laces, and one that is very easy to make, is as fol Cast on nine stitches and knit once across plan

Cast on nine stitches and knit once across plain; then, for the first row, knit three stitches, narrow one, put thread over the needle as though to knit seam, only put it over twice, narrow, put thread over twice, knit one, put thread over twice, knit one, put thread over twice, knit one, put thread over twice, knit tone; this finishes the first row. Knit the second row, and every alternate row, plain.

Third row—knit two, narrow, put thread over twice, narrow, thread over twice, knit one.

Fifth row—knit one, narrow, thread over twice, narrow, thread over twice, knit five, thread over twice, knit one.

Seventh row—Knit three, thread over twice, narrow, thread over twice, narrow:

Nith row—Knit four, thread over twice, narrow, whith row—Knit four, thread over twice, narrow.

Flaventh row. Knit three together, thread over twice, narrow.

twice, narrow.

Eleventh row-Knit five, thread over twice, knit three together, thread over twice, narrow.

Twelfth row-Knit plain. Repeat for remain-

der of lace.
When knit of three-threaded Saxony yarn, it cannot fail to please, and it also makes a hand-some lace when made from Enitting silk.

A handsome afghan for a baby carriage is of white opera flannel, on which bunches of daisies, wild roses and moss rose buds are worked in rib bon embroidery. A band of white-watered ribbon two inches in width is arranged diagonally across the flannel and fastened by point-russe stitches in the flannel and fastened by point-russe stitches in pink, blue and gold silks. The flowers are in three groups; the one at the right of the centre, a portion laying across the ribbon-band, is of dalstes, the petals of which are formed of very narrow ottoman ribbon, the yellow centres of silk in knotstitch. The moss roose buds in the second group are made of pink silk, folded in the shape of large and small buds, their calyxes worked with arrasene, when gives them a very moss-like appearance. Double white zephyr, tied in the edge of the flannel and knotted, makes a pretty and appropriate fringe. propriate fringe.

Tidy in Outline Work and Painting. A very odd and pretty tidy is made of pongee, the size about a yard long. Fringe the ends and make a knotted heading; on one end sketch or have stamped a pretty design of flowers, for instance, wild roses; these are embroidered in outline stitch with pink silk, the leaves and stems with green; the stamens are worked with yellow silk, using knot stitch; filoselle is the best for embroidering the whole pattern; the petals of the roses within the outlining are painted with water colors, and the pink should be a shade or two lighter than the outline; lay the color on with a large brush, and in one solid tint. A very odd and pretty tidy is made of pongee

For small cloths for tea-tables, there is nothing prettier than a square of butcher's linen bordered with lace; the corners can be embroidered or the

portions, and hardly suggests that a watch is concealed in the inner recesses of the vest or jacket pocket.

Another new fancy in dress buttons are those made of pearls, both black and white. Blood stones and rubies are also used for this purpose, but are rather beyond the reach of the ordinary purse.

The gloves sent to this country are of a much better grade than those sold abroad. Americans will have the best of everything, our taste is educated, and we are, as a nation, better gloved and better study they are retained by the corners only having large tassels. only having large tassels.

A Pretty Rug.

When knit goods, such as men's undergarments and stockings, are so worn as to be unfit for wear, cut them in strips lengthwise, about three inches wide (where there is no garning, then ravel one enough of all colors sew through the centre of each strip to a piece of coarse cloth, and after-wards, the edges, to oil-cloth to make it lay flat. I have one that is very pretty, looking like a varie-gated Turkish rug. Lady's Evening Hood.

Take medium size ivory needles and use split

zephyr of a delicate shade; cast on sixty stitches; knit plain garter stitch very loose until you have piece fifteen inches long; slip half the stitches on to a hairpin; bend it over, so they won't slip on; then kuit the remaining thirty stitches back off; then knit the remaining thirty stitches back and forth till you have a strip twenty inches long, then bind off; now take the stitches on the hairpin and knit them intil that strip is as long as the other, then bind off; now crochet a border all around the whole thing, gather and put a tassel on each of the lower ends; gather the top loosely and put a bow of ribbon of the same color on top of the gathers. To wear it place the part with the bow on just above the front hair, cross the two ends behind and the under the chin. It is jaunty and becoming, and does not disarrange the hair. This is very convenient for evening wear in summer.

Knitted Fringe. Cast on twelve stitches. Knit across plain.

First row-Thread over, narrow, thread over, narrow, knit

Repeat each way until it is of the required length. Then bind off all but four stitches. Drop these and ravel back to the beginning. Use No. 9, twisted yaru, and tidy needles to knit this fringe.

Decorative Notes.

Handsome portieres shown at the Decorative Art Society's rooms, are of a dull gold silk material, in which corded coils are woven; a band of amber-colored plush one-half yard deep is placed across the bottom, and one somewhat narrower across the top of each. Between the bands are interspersed groups of oak leaves and acorns cut in natural size from the amber-colored plush and fastened down with filoselle in couching stitches, and the veins in the leaves are worked with silk a shade darker. The groups of leaves consist sometimes of two, with three acorns, an at others of three leaves and an acorn and empty cup; the cup part of the acorn is filled with knot stitches in dark brown silk to resemble the natural roughness.

Portfolios for holding engravings or etchings are made by cutting two pieces of pasteboard the desired size and covering them on the outside with garnet velvet or plush, one piece used for both covers, leaving three-fourths of an inch space between the pasteboards for the back. Line it with pale olive-green satin or silk, and work on the plush a spray of morning glories with fine embroidery silks—make some of the blossoms a pale blue and some faint rose color. The spray should begin at the lower right hand corner and extend diagonally three-quarters of the way across. Within this cover is another of the material of the liming, and in it are fastened the engravings and etchings to be preserved.

Writing cases for note-paper are made in a similar manner, only somewhat plainer. The covers can be of black silk, satin or unbleached linen and embroidered with silk in some sunple design; little loops are fastened on the edge in which to slip a penell. The paper used for these is rather heavy, square in shape, with flap at the top, and intended to be so folded as to envelop itself.

Biotters are made quite ornamental by cutting them any shape that is liked and fastening four or five together by a delicate ribbon bow; on the outer blotter paint in water colors some pleasant design—Greenaway figures or bunch of flowers. In some cases a little calendar is combined with the design, which renders them more useful. Portfolios for holding engravings or etchings are

Aunt Jule Lace.

Cast on twenty-nine stitches. First row-Slip one, kuit two, thread over twice, puri two together, knit three, narrow, thread over, knit three, thread over, parrow, knit three, thread over twice, purl two together, knit three, narrow, thread over, narrow, over, knit one thread over, knit one.

thread over, knit one,
Second row.—Knit ten plain, thread over twice,
purl two together, knit thirteen, thread over twice,
purl two together, knit three.
Third rew—Siip one, knit two, thread over
twice, purl two together, knit two, narrow, thread wice, puri two together, knit two, narrow, thread over, knit five, thread over, narrow, knit two, thread over twice, puri two together, knit two, narrow, thread over, narrow, thread over, knit three, over, knit one.

Fourth row-Knit eleven, thread over twice,

Fourth row-Knit eleven, thread over twice, purl two together, knit thirteen, thread over twice, purl two together.

Fifth row-Sip one, knit two, thread over twice, purl two together, knit one, narrow, thread over, knit seven, thread over, narrow, knit one, thread over twice, purl two togethers, the two two twices of the two two twices.

over twice, purl two together, knit one, narrow, thread over, narrow, thread over, knit five, thread over, knit one.
Sixth row-Knit twelve, thread over twice, purl two together, knit thirteen, thread over twice purl two together. Seventh row—Slip one, thread over twice, purl

two together, knit three, thread over, narrow, knit three, narrow, thread over, knit three, thread over twice, puri two together, knit three, thread over, narrow, thread over, narrow, knit one, nar-

over, narrow, thread over, narrow, knit one, narrow, thread over, narrow.

Eighth row—Knit eleven, thread over twice, purl two together, knit thriteen, thread over twice, purl two together, knit three.

Ninth row—Slip one, knit two, thread over twice, purl two together, knit four, thread over, narrow, knit one, narrow, thread over, knit four, thread over twice, purl two together, knit four, thread over, narrow, thread over, knit three together, over, narrow. gether, over, narrow.
Tenth row—Knit ten, thread over twice, purl two together, knit thriteen, thread over twice, purl two together, knit three.
Eleventh row—Slip one, knit two, thread over twice, purl two together, knit five, thread over, knit three together, thread over, knit five, thread over, knit three together, thread over, knit five, thread over, knit three together, thread over, knit five, thread over, knit three together, thread over, knit five, thread over, knit thread over, kn

knit three together, thread over, narrow.
Twelfth row-Knit nine, thread over twice, puritwo together, knit thirteen, thread over twice, puritwo together, knit thirteen.

Take eight squares of linen, hem, draw threads and work, or, what is better, use eight handkerchiefs. Join with insertion of rick-rack braid, trim the edge to match. They are very pretty.

Set of Toilet Bottles.

Get two pretty-shaped bottles and a quarter of a ard of either peacock or olive green satin; emroider or hand paint a spray of flowers in natural satin; cut a round piece to fit the bottom and sew the satin on. Fringe the top and the around the neck with a red satin ribbon and bow. Make a toilet cushion to match; make the cushion of the satin square the same color as the cushon of the satin square the same color as the bottle; on the first right-hand corner place a piece of velvet of a darker shade than the satin; on the left a satin bow one and a half inches wide, the shade of the velvet; on the second right-hand corner place another bow of ribbon; on the remaining corner embroider or paint a spray of roses; finish the edge with lace.

The Prize Boy for Bad Luck [Pottsville (Penn.) Chronicle.] Mrs. Mulvey, residing near Locust Summit, has

a boy, aged about 12 years, who answers to the cognomen of Patsy. He is the sorrow of her heart. Two weeks ago yesterday he was struck by a base ball bat on the nose, and that useful member now resembles a Mexican saddle. While he was getting over it he shot himself in the foot while monkeying with his father's gun. They put Patsy in his little bed and started to mine the shot out or his foot. On last Thursday, Mrs. Mulvey was tired of nursing and watching the kid and went to bed, leaving her false teeth on the bureau. Patsy couldn't resist the temptation to try and adapt the artificial grinders to his mouth, which, by the way, is capable of receiving a base ball. But the grinders wouldn't adapt, or rather Patsy got their stern end in first, and Mrs. Mulvey was awakened from her slumber by half-suffocated yells from her offspring. It took the efforts of a doctor to bring the bad boy around. On Saturday he scalded himself by spilling over a kettle of boiling water that stood on the kitchen stove. heart. Two weeks ago yesterday he was struck

A New Slaughter of the Innocents

We have a custom of late of imitating "the way they do things on the other side, you know,

which has been sufficiently caricatured, but one of its most lamentable features is seen in the bare legs of little children. It is a fashion which at one time almost disappeared from our streets, but now one frequently meets toddling bables, warmly wrapped in cloaks, perhaps, with their blue little legs bare almost to their shoe-tops. It is like inviting a new slaughter of the innocents. If a mother must show the fair skin of her child it would be better to expose some portion of its body nearer the quick-pulsing little neart than these extremities, which the blood must labor to reach and warm through the veins shrunken by cold. But with the knowledge of the little heed which is paid to unwelcome words, I wonder as I write if because of this utterance there will be one pair of warm stockings put in their much-needed place on a little child's legs.

CHARLES F. BARKER..... EDITOR

BOSTON, November 18, 1884.
All communications for this department must be addressed to Charles F. Barker, No. 8 Houghton street, Cambridgeport, Mass.

Chess and Checker Players' Headquarters, 15 Pemberton Square, Boston. Position No. 1124. Position No. 1125.

By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass.

By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass.

WHITE.

Position No. 1126. Position No. 1127.

WHITE

% e ///

Black to move and win. Black to move and draw.

By Mr. Jonah Taylor, Tudhoe 7..10-B 14.. 7 By Mr. Jonah Taylor, Tudhoe.

15..24 6..15 7..10-B
28..19 13.. 9 14.. 7
11..15 14..18 5..14
27..24 23..14 7.. 3
14..17 7..11 25..29
21..14 31..26 30..26
9..18 3.. 7 29..25
26..23 25..21 3.. 7
18..27 15..19 1.. 6-1
32..23 24..15 23..19
10..14 11..25 6.. 9
19..10 26..23-A 19..15
(Var. 1.) 24..20 19..10 26..23-A 19..15 Drawn.

(Var. 1.)

25..30 7..11 1..6 16..19 28..24
23..19 16..19 8..11 27..32 26..22
39..16 11..15 6..9 19..23 9..13
20..4 19..24 11..16 32..28 W. wins.
12..16 4..8 24..27 23..26

A—This deviates from book play, and forms some very interesting positions; 7..10, in reply, is the only move to draw.

B—If 25..29, then 9..6 wins for white.

—[Northern Leader, England.

Came No. 1049-Fife. By Mr. J. Smith, Spennymoor.

18..15 21..17 (Var. 1.) 30..25 23..26 25..22 26..30

A—A weak move, if not an actual loss. Mr. Jackson remarks: "14..18 draws at this stage." B—This seems to force a win; at all events, we fail to see a draw for black after this move. C—At this point Mr. Beattle resigned; and, although Mr. Jackson continued the game and brought out some fine play in the ending, there is no chance of a draw unless white makes some palpable blunder.

Played at Manchester, between Messrs, A. Jack Moir's move.

-[Glasgow Herald. Solution of Position No. 1120. By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass. 3..10 21..23 1..5

By Isaiah Barker, Cambridgeport, Mass. 26.22 14.17 23.19 18.15 15..10 3..7 19.16 22.26 10.14 W. wins. 22.18 17..22 Solution of Position No. 1122.

By Miss Flora Ione, Grand Rapids, Mich. 32..27 12.. 8 8..12 19..26 12..28 26..31-1 31..24 W. wins. 26..30 27..31 (Var. 1.) 19..26 12..19 Solution of Position No. 1123.

End game between Charles F. Barker and J. Busby. 80859. 25..21 25..22 13.. 9 21..25 30..25 21..17 25..21 14.. 9 9..13 22..25 9..14 25..22

Arrangements for the match of fifty games between Mr. Charles F. Barker and Mr. M. C. Priest for \$200 a side and the championship of America. have been completed. Articles have been signed he hands of Mr. A. J. Dunlap of the Turf, Field and Farm, who is to act as final stakeholder. The match will take place in Philadelphia on January

South Shields Draughts and Chess Clubs. This club held its sixth annual meeting in Lockhart's cocoa rooms, King street, South Shields, on Wednesday, 22d inst. For the ensuing year the following officers were elected: President, Mr. James Downey; vice-president, Mr. Charles Finlay; secretary, Mr. Robert Harbottle; committee, Messrs. D. McNeil, H. Brash, J. C. Thomas, A. Beil, G. Johnson and F. Downey; auditors, Messrs. B. Sinclair and D. McNeil. A hearty vote of thanks was given to the retiring officers, and it was decided that chess and draughts handleaps should be commenced, and matches arranged with neighboring clubs where practicable.

Miscellaneous. We are happy to inform the detractors of the American champion, Mr. Charles F. Barker, as well as our readers, that Mr. Priest's challenge has been accepted, and articles of agreement, such as have governed Mr. Barker's former matches, have been forwarded to Mr. Priest, and, as the

have been forwarded to Mr. Priest, and, as the champion agrees to play in Philadelphia, the match is a foregone conclusion.—[Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

The Blade states that but for this challenge of Mr. Priest a proposition would have been submitted to the American players, which was placed before Mr. Barker and received his ready acquiescence. The proposition was to bring about a meeting between Messrs. Barker and Wylle, and was in every respect equally advantageous to both players, and we believe would stand any amount of just criticism. Further, the Blade is determined, when the proper time arrives, to publish "its conditions," and to use strenuous efforts to bring the meeting about-

ART IN AMERICA

A National Peculiarity Illustrated by a New Parisian Painting. [New York World.]

"Is American art crude?"
"Yes, I think so; but I also think," says Mr. James Wight, the well-known art connoisseur of 757 Proadway, New York, "that in a few years we shall surpass the world in art. We are a mixed people, and when we have our artistic character formed we will exc

the old world. Our development since the war has "Do Americans much patronize foreign art

"Indeed they do. And as they pay the best prices the galleries of the Vanderbilts, Astors, of R. G. Dun, Nicholson of Chicago, Mackay of California, Harding of Philadelphia and others contain gems of all the "Are the works of the modern chosen above those of the ancient masters?"
"Very much so. Historical scenes, real and ideal

landscapes, and decided characters in figure are the most popular. The last time I was in Paris I picked up a very strong bit of drawing, which depicted a middle-aged man bolstered up in a much be-cushioned chair, his face and surroundings indicating intense agony. His table is crowded with many a physician's vials, abandoned bandages and used-up blisters. Before him a tub of steaming water mockingly sends its incense into his face, and the grate fire cheerily his incense into his tace, and the grate here cheerily blazes in mockery of his unhappiness. His nurse, nearly distracted at her master's fretful and ever-varying commands, is a type of dismay. I really enjoy looking at this picture! I know how the old fellow feels for I myself was for twelve years a viotim of inflammatory rheumatism. Every spring and winter perfect torture twisted me for two of three worths, during which I was often upole to three months, during which I was often unable to sleep for a week at a time; was tormented by con-tinuous agony, and at one time was totally blind for a fortnight, the disease having settled in my eyes. I had the best medical skill, used all the approved scientific specifics, visited the famed mineral springs of America, of Carlsbad and Paris, but every year the same mad fire literally burned me alive! When I look at that picture it seems like a mirror of my own experience, and I often laugh to myself as I think what an old bear I must have been when I was suffer ing as the subject of the sketch seems to be."
"Don't you think your are tempting fate by making

sport of your old enemy?"

"Oh, I fear him no longer. My last attack was over two years ago, and all the agony of the preceding twelve years centred upon me then. My physicians gave me no hope of recovery. I had some faith in myself, however, and when they gave me up I undertook my own treatment." took my own treatment." "Well, how did it work?"

"I investigated the whole subject of rheumatism and found that it was in my case caused by a disease of the blood, probably produced by periodical inactivity of the kidneys. I then began Warner's safe cure, twently bottles of which completely purified my blood, and I never have enjoyed such robust health as I do now. I presume I have recom-mended that treatment to a thousand persons in

Europe and America for general debility, malaria and rheumatism, etc., and I have never heard anything but satisfactory reports."

Mr. Wight has an intimate personal acquaintance with the cest people in Europe and America, is a man of the highest repute and character, and his experi-ence gives weighty testimony to the remarkable power of the celebrated preparation named.
"You think, then, Mr. Wight, that under the thin veneering of æstheticism there is substantial art de-

velopment in America? "I certainly do, and I have confidence, as I said before, that when the true American idea is settled upon our development will be both rapid and ex-cellent."

COVERNMENT ENGRAVINGS. Excellent Pictures of Public Men and

Buildings to be Had at Small Cost. Few people know that it is possible to buy very cheaply from the government excellently en-graved likenesses of public men and public buildings. A writer in the Washington Republican

11... 7 7..14 30..25 22..18 14..10 6... 9 18... 9 23..26 9..13 17..22 13... 6 21...17 25...22 17...14 18...14 1...10 12...16 26...30 13...17 22...18 B. wins. (Var. 2.)

22...15 24...28 27...18 8...11 B. wins. (Var. 3.)

19...10 17...10 22...15 27...18 15... 8 6...15 15...19 2... 6 8...11 6...29 B. wins. A.—This move is very rarely played, but I consider it good for a draw. B.—The books, without exception, play 8...11 here. Nothing like forcing the play. C.—Something new. D.—Perhaps 3...7 is better here.

Came No. 1050—Single Corner. During his late tour, Mr. Moir won the following games from two leading English players, Mr. Beattie of Liverpool and Mr. Jackson of Manchester:

11...15 10...15 9...14 5...14 15...24 22...18 25...22 18...9 25...21 32...28 15...22 12...16 5...14 3...8-A 11...15 25...18 21...17 23...19 22...17 20...11 8...12 16...23 12...16 15...19 29...25 17...13 27...9 26...23 23...16 15...19 29...25 17...13 27...9 26...23 23...16 15...19 24...20 28...24 30...25 24...19-B W. wins. A.—A weak move, if not an actual loss. Mr. Jackson remarks: "14...18 draws at this stage."

Among the portraits of senators and representatives may be found Robert Morris, De Witt Clinton, Thomas H. Benton, Silas Wright, Stephen A. Douglas, E. D. Baker, Charles Summer, O. P. Morton, Anson Burlingame, F. E. Spinner, Thaddeus Stevens, Matr Carpenter and General Buruside. Among the representatives of the army and navy are Commodores John Paul Jones, Decatur, Perry, Bainbridge, Admiral Farragut. Generals Nathaniel Greene, Lafayette, Sherman, Meade, Mansfield, Thomas, Barnes, McPherson and Putnam; while among the other portraits are those of Franklin, Fulton, Professor Morse, William Cullen Bryant, Washington Irving, Professor Joseph Henry, Christopher Columbus, Governor John A. Andrew, Martha Washington and Chief Ouray.

There are nearly a hundred vigneties, including engravings of the different public outlidings, the large number of small pictures that are used upon the various government securities, and four United States vessels, viz., the Iroquels, Polaris, New Ironsides and revenue cutter Chase.

All these portraits and vigneties are for use upon the different bonds, bank notes and other securities issued by the government, and are executed in the very highest style of the engraving art.

The first plates made by the engraving division

securities issued by the government, and are executed in the very highest style of the engraving art.

The first piates made by the engraving division were those for the first issues of the fractional currency to denominations from 3 cents to 50 cents, and on these were placed the heads of various persons, living as well as dead. Congress subsequently passed a law probibiling the placing of the head of any living person, no matter now distinguished or now exalted his position, upon any of the government securities. It was stated that the placing of the head of Mr. S. M. Clark, at that time chief of the bureau, upon the five-cent notes was the cause of the passage of this law.

"As familiar as people are with money," said Superintendent Casilear, "I don't believe one man in ten could tell you what heads are upon the different denominations of bank notes, while even bankers would hesitate before replying if you should ask them what portraits were placed upon the various bonds." The reporter learned that the heads were located as follows: On United States notes—\$1, Washington; \$2, Jefferson; \$5, Jackson; \$10, Webster; \$20, Hamilton; \$50, Franklin; \$100, Lincoln; \$500, General Mansfield; \$1000, Jackson. On silver certificates—\$10, Robert Morris; \$20, Commodore Decaurs, \$50, Edward Everett; \$100, James Monroe; \$500, Charles Sumner, and \$1000, W. L. Marcy. On gold notes—\$20, Garfield; \$50, Silas Wright; \$100, Thomas H. Benton: \$500, A. Lincoln; \$1000, Alexander Hamilton; \$5000, James Madison, and \$10,000, Almar Mamilton; \$5000, General George M. Thomas; \$20,000, Zachary Taylor, and \$5000, Almar Mamilton; \$5000, Denin art.

The first plates made by the engraving division

He Held Too Closely to Instructions. A good story is told of a gentleman who was re-cently invited to a grand ball in honor of some distinguished personage. For some reason this gentleman's wife could not accompany him, but, auxious that he should acquit himself creditably, anxious that he should acquit himself creditably, on the evening preceding the ball she gave him some private lessons in waitzing. Among other suggestions which she made to him was one that he should hold her close. "You hold me as if you were afraid of me," she said, and the fault was quickly remedled.

On the morning following the ball the lady asked her husband how he succeeded in dancing on the evening before.

on the evening before.

"O, finely," he said, "one lady with whom I danced said she liked to dance with me, I held her so closely."

It is needless to add that the wife thought she would not continue her instructions in that particular line of the Terpsichorean are

Boston Weekly Globe.

TUESDAY, NOV. 25, 1884.

THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC WEEKLY.

THE GLOBE is the mammoth and most powerful Democratic weekly in the United States, and will support the administration with all its vast facilities. You are a Democrat and are going to watch carefully the reforms of your president, and it is absolutely necessary that you read THE GLOBE regularly. No matter what or how many papers you take, you need THE GLOBE.

PUSH THE GLOBE.

The names of all members of clubs that have expired, or are about to expire, will be furnished free to the club agent immediately upon his application for them. Every campaign subscriber will now need THE GLOBE more than ever. It will be necessary for him to follow the action of his party on its assumption of control of the nation, after so long an absence. The inauguration, the formation of the cabinet and the next session of Congress will be watched by every one with intense interest. Read THE GLOBE, and get as many friends as you can to read it with you. Grover Cleveland is elected president, and the Democrats have come in to stay.

EVERY ONE AN AGENT.

If there is no agent to receive subscriptions in your town, will you kindly do what you can to increase the circulation of THE WEEKLY GLOBE? We wish to have a club of subscribers in every town in the United States, and in many towns where there are only one or two subscribers we must depend upon them to introduce THE GLOBE among all their town families. Special terms to agents are furnished free, upon application. Grover Cleveland is elected president, and the Democrats have come in to stay.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS TO SUBSCRIBE.

We wish every friend of the glorious Demoeratic principles that THE GLOBE has so triumphantly worked for, in the campaign just ended, and to which it now pledges its best thought and effort in the future, would take it upon himself to push THE GLOBE and Democracy in his neighborhood. If every Democrat who reads this notice would try but a little to get subscribers, THE GLOBE would increase its circulations to 100,000. Send for free sample copies to distribute, and agents'

SEE WHEN YOUR SUBSCRIPTION ENDS

With the issues o, November 25 and January believe that every subscriber will renew and bring as many new subscribers as he can. Do not walt until your paper stops to form a club. Form a club now, in order that renewals may be credited before their names are taken out of type. There is going to be a great rush for THE GLOBE, and you cannot send your clubs too early.

\$3 WORTH OF NOVELS FOR \$1.

During 1885, THE GLORE will publish twelve original novels, each of which, at the price of the Franklin Square or Seaslde libraries, would cost twenty-five cents each. In other words, during 1885 THE GLOBE will give its subscribers \$3 worth of novels for only \$1. Tell your friends.

HOW TO REMIT, ETC.

THE WEEKLY GLOBE is sent everywhere in the United States and Canadas, one year. free of postage,

for only \$1; six copies for only \$5. All subscriptions should be sent by postal order registered letter, or draft on New York or Boston though, if more convenient for the sender, postage stamps will be accepted. When stamps are sent they should be of the denomination of one, two or three

To ensure immediate attention and prompt answers, all letters should be addressed to "THE WEEKLY GLOBE, Boston, Mass."

Every letter and postal card should bear the full came of the writer, his post office, county and State. Every notice of change of residence should give former as well as present address, and both in full. Every notice to discontinue should give the town,

county and State to which the paper is being sent. All copies lost in the mails will be duplicated free of expense.

When postage stamps are sent they should not be

All exchange newspapers and magazine should be addressed simply, "Lock Drawer 5220, Boston, Mass." Sample copies are free.

The King of Siam has presented to the United States a house and leasehold estate in the grounds in perpetuity for the use of the American legation

The Washington monument, now nearly completed at the national capital, is said to be the highest, as well as the most ungraceful piece of architecture in the world.

With the election of President CLEVELAND. Senator Hoan's occupation of stirring up sectional hate and race distinctions has gone. If ever man delighted in creating strife and bitterness.

that man is GEORGE F. HOAR. As suggested by THE GLOBE, the report that France had withdrawn her demand for indemnity from China proves groundless. It is now said that China offers \$15,000,000 in settlement, but

that France demands \$250,000,000.

JACK LOGAN went to war and fought like a man, but he hasn't been crying baby over his defeat, nor has he vented his spleen on the South. It took JAMES G. BLAINE, who fought for nothing except the SPENCER rifle contracts, to do that.

Governor Tom WALLER of Connecticut was the JOHN MAYNARD of the campaign. He stood gallantly by the helm until the ship of State safely landed her passengers in the Democratic presidential port, and lost his own political life in the noble effort. But "the Little Giant of Connecticut" will be heard from in President Cleveland's adminis-

The New York papers which strove to give the correct returns boldly accuse the Tribune of wilful forgery and falsification of the returns, said forgery and falsification being part of a conspiracy to repeat the infamy of '76. The Tribune, in pursuing its remarkable course, was either fool or rascal. There are abundant pieces of evidence to establish both these suppositions,

A New York rough, last summer, while engaging in a riot on board an excursion steamer, threw a beer glass at the keeper of a lunch counter, killing him. He has now been convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to a term of four years and a half in the State prison. The despatches state that the prisoner's face displayed a feeling of relief when the sentence, was pronounced. He might well

doubtless shared the conviction with all lawabiding citizens that he richly deserved at the very least a life sentence. His punishment will scarcely deter others of his ilk from terrorizing the passengers of excursion steamers and rendering a day's attempted pleasure a sacrifice of comfort and safety.

THE COUNT COMPLETE.

The actual completion and announcement of the official count of the vote of New York has attracted little or no attention, the people of both parties having been convinced several days ago that the result was assured. But the people of the country are to be congratulated that-despite the fear which was felt that they would have to contend with unprincipled trickery, that a desperate attempt would be made to subvert the popular will-the count has been made and declared

At the outset the Democratic members of the Board of Canvassers displayed a disposition to be courteous and fair toward those of the party to which they do not belong by electing as their chairman the Republican member of the board, General CARR. This was certainly magnanimous, and was not only a compliment to his ability, but may be regarded as an expression of the confidence of his fellow-members in his fairness and integrity. That this confidence was not misplaced has since become apparent.

Throughout the canvass a remarkable feeling of fairness was apparent upon both sides.

In Delaware county a technical violation of the election law was discovered, fifty-four BLAINE votes being found printed upon green paper. In this case the intent of the voters was regarded, it being evident that no fraud was intended, and the fifty-four votes were counted for the Republican electors. In Brooklyn, also, a slight technicality occurred militating against the Republican candidates, but this also, with the same spirit of fair ness, was ignored. Without doubt, also, cases occurred in which the same generosity was displayed toward the Democratic candidates.

The harmony with which the canvass was conducted is no less pleasing than the cheerfulness with which the great majority of people accept the result. As a matter of course much good-natured banter has been heard and a vast deal of exultation has naturally been indulged in by us of the winning side. Our opponents surely cannot blame us for this, but it will not last forever. It will become an old story by and by, and the Democracy, though deprived of the reins of power for so many years, will rapidly become accustomed to their feeling. Earnest, thorough, consistent labor for the next four years will place our country where it should be before nations, and will not only show that the Democracy is to be trusted with the power given 1 thousands of subscriptions will expire. We | it, but will win to its ranks the highest and best men of the other party.

CONFIDENCE RETURNING. The clear and explicit declaration of President CLEVELAND, which we present elsewhere, will go

a long distance toward restoring that confidence which is now all that is needed in business circles. The thinking men of both parties have believed that we have touched hard pan and that the election excitement once past returning confidence would bring lively trade and better times, no matter what the result of the election might be. THE GLOBE took this ground and meant it. Men of all parties desire good business, plenty of work and prosperity from the centres to the remotest hamlets of the land. We would have had better times even had Mr. BLAINE been elected, price of sugar will occur. The sugar raisers of GROVER CLEVELAND. The history of this and all other countries shows that a period of depression is followed by a period of prosperity as certain as the sun and moon succeed each other. The conditions are now ripe for a change for the better. Rotten banks, weak houses, and all the rascals who have been thieving, have been weeded out by the strain of the last two years. Now all we want is confidence. President CLEVELAND removes all concern about a change in the administration by his manly, patriotic and sensible utterances to a staff correspondent of THE GLOBE at Albany yesterday. Here is his picture of the United States, and it is drawn in a manner to make every man feel a pride in his ettizenship:

"It goes without saying that the Democratic party is made up of merchants, business and working men, and everybody in it certainly desires good times, and realizes that all the people must be prosperous to ensure that result. We have 55,000,000 of people, almost boundless resources, hundreds of the strongest financial institutions in the world, thousands of enterprising merchants, the most skilful manufacturers and the most intelligent farmers and workingmen on the face of the earth. Now, surely a country with these characteristics has every qualification for a solid,

permanent prosperity." He also says in clear and unmistakable language that it will be his aim, and the aim of all who will be associated with him, to give the people "a safe, economical and conservative government." On the question of the tariff he stands squarely on the Chicago platform, which declared that "the necessary reduction in taxation can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country. Sufficient revenue to pay all the expenses of the Federal government, economically administered, including pensions, interest and principal of the public debt, can be got under our present system of taxation from custom house taxes on fewer imported articles, bearing heaviest on articles of luxury and bearing lightest on articles of neces-

President Cleveland deserves great praise for his brave and patriotic words at this time. He says what he means and means what he says. The people will have faith in his statements, and his clear and forcible statements will do much toward restoring the much needed confidence. signs of which are numerous and are pointed out very vigorously by Mr. CLAFLIN C New York, in the interview on the first page of this morning's

Mr. BLAINE seems to be very unhappy in his method of playing out political cards. His order to the Republican National Committee to claim New York after the face of the returns demonstrated that the State was Democratic, has brought down the wrath of various stanch Republican organs like the Concord Monitor, which complains bitterly now that Republican hopes were raised to a high pitch when those on the inside knew that there could be no basis for such hopes. Between the bluffing and lying of the Associated Press and the New York Tribune and Mr. have felt a sensation of that character when he | BLAINE's unwarranted claims, the Republicans

fore they can be made to believe that even Vermont has voted as reported.

THE ASS PRESS AGAIN.

By some mistake or other the Associated Press let up for three or four days on its lying reports about the New York canvass. Hence great co're cern was felt lest the ricketty old thing had failen

But it turned up Thursday morning, bright and smiling, with an attempt to deceive amply gross enough to make up for lost time.

Its Albany despatch, in speaking of the work of the State Board of Canvassers, declared that "the return from Richmond county showed a very serious error in the footings on the electoral ticket, the returns for electors by districts showing a total of 303,567, while the tabulated statement showed 304.517." The intent of the despatch was to convey the impression that there was an error equal to the difference between 304,517 and 303,567, or 950, and that CLEVE-LAND'S plurality of 1100 might be reduced by that number, leaving his margin dangerously

The fact is that the entire vote of Richmond county was only about 8500. The figures 304,517 and 303,567 given in the Associated Press despatch represent just thirty-six times the number of ballots cast in the county-in other words, the total number of ballots was multiplied by the number of electors on each ballot. The actual error was then, instead of 950 bailots, as the Associated Press gave the public to understand, only about 26 ballots.

What can be said of an association that sends out a matter of that kind to the whole country as "a very serious error in the footings of the electoral ticket?" The agent who sent it out was either a fool or a liar. The fact that the association has from the very first sent out the grossest of lies seems to show that the Albany agent was simply carrying out instructions given on election night, and carried through consistently to the end. No New York agent could be so ignorant as to suppose that one small county cast over 300,000 votes, which was what he wished the public to understand, inasmuch as his "very serious error" of 950 was figured out on

It is little to be wondered at that the reliable New York papers talked of prosecuting the Associated Press and the Tribune for sending out false and forged canvasses.

Of course it is unnecessary to remark that the Boston Journal encouraged its BLAINE readers with these distorted figures, backing up the Assoclated Press' effort with a special conveying the same impression and heading up the article: "The Richmond county returns grossly defective; possibility of a consequent loss of 1900 for CLEVE-LAND." But there is one thing to be said for the Journal: It started out to brace up its readers with groundless hopes, and it's bound to fight it out on that line if it takes the last subscriber.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

The proposed new treaty of reciprocity with Spain, the text of which has been published, contains one provision which, while apparently indicating a movement toward an abolition of an onerous duty, is, so far as any benefit to our people is concerned, practically inoperative. This is the clause by which sugars of a grade below No. 16 Dutch standard are admitted free from Cuba

Let us not imagine that by this concession a considerable or, indeed, any reduction in the the Spanish West Indies find the chief outlet for their products in this country, but a minute fraction of their crop finding a market elsewhere. As is natural, the planters bring their sugars, so far as possible, to or below the grade, which in the past has been admitted at the lower rate of duty, so that practically their entire product has been unloaded upon our wharves. The line between a grade of sugar which is admitted at a rate which the people will pay and that which is practically prohibited, so enormous is the duty, has been at No. 13 Dutch standard. This is but a trifle lower than the grade now sought to be established by the treaty at No. 16, below which under the treaty sugars are to be admitted free. The planters can readily conform their product to this standard, and thus the entire crop of sugar from the Spanish West Indies is to be admitted free.

Importations from this source comprise fully one-half the entire consumption of sugars in our country. The balance comes from the British and Dutch, West and East Indies, a small proportion from Brazil and light importations from other countries. The new treaty, of course, provides for no reduction of the tariff on sugars imported from these countries, which is still maintained at about two cents per pound for raw sugars. The question is at once suggested, what will be the effect of the proposed concession to Spain. which discriminates against other sugar-raising countries? England and Holland will not fail to remonstrate vigorously against this discrimination. Should such remonstrance produce the effect of bringing about a similar reduction in the tariff upon all sugars below the grade designated in the treaty much good would surely accrue to the people of the country. But to admit sugars free from Cuba and Porto Rico, while the duty is rigidly maintained against British, Dutch and Brazilian product, can have no other effect than to add the amount or the duty to the price demanded by the Spanish exporter, while the American importer and the American people pay precisely the same price for their sugars, as is now pald. In other words, the effect of the sugar clause in the new Spanish treaty is but to transfer nearly \$25,000,000 from the treasury of the United States to the pockets of the sugar planters and exporters of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Beyond a doubt the admission of one half of our sugar imports free of duty is a great step toward relieving the people of an oppressive burden imposed in the interest of a handful of men in one corner of our country, but its beneficial effect upon the pockets of the consumers will not be telt until the burden is wholly removed from the backs

That this prediction is not wholly conjecture is shown by the effect produced by a similar treaty concluded a few years ago with the Sandwich Islands. The removal of the duty upon sugars imported from those islands has resulted in bringing them from poverty to affluence, while the American consumer has in no wise been benefited. The theory adduced when this treaty was concluded, that the removal of Sandwich Island duties upon manufactured articles exported from our country would result in a large increase of such exports, more than balancing the loss to us by the removal of the sugar duty, has proved fallacious. It is fair to believe that the small popmation of Cuba and Porto Rico will scarcely in.

in future elections will want sworn evidence be- crease their orders for flour, pork and other American products in a ratio sufficient to offset or overbalance the millions of dollars which will be transferred from our pockets to those of the Cuban planters by the terms of the proposed

AN ABSURD REPORT.

It seems incredible that any one, however disappointed he might be at the result of the election, could be so base as to disseminate among the blacks of the South the idea that the triumph of the Democratic party means the return of these people to slavery. But that such absurd reports have been circulated among them is only too apparent, and so widespread has become the belief that such an attempt will be made that Governor CLEVELAND has thought it worth his while to

In a recent interview with a reporter he has given utterance to his feeling upon the subject and indicated the position of the party soon to be in power in the government. That this also is the position of all men of intelligence and sound sense, and even of a large proportion of the fools of the country, is evident upon its face. Even did not the Constitution, ratified by a majority of the States, secure to the blacks an immunity from involuntary servitude, the sense of the people, South as well as North, would be their sufficient protection. The disseminating of such reports among these people is not only absurd but wicked, and deserves the condemnation of all.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AT THE WEST. Chief Justice GREENE of Washington Territory, in a recent charge to a grand jury, is quoted as

Twelve terms of court I have now held in which women have served as grand and petit jurors, and it is certainly a fact beyond dispute that no other twelve terms so salutary for restraint of crime have ever peen held in this Territory.

Certainly no higher proof than this of the beneficial working of woman suffrage, where it is an accomplished fact, can be needed. And yet it is said that in Wyoming, where also the light of universal suffrage has dawned, the effect of the service of women upon juries has been far from beneficial. This is explained by the fact that in the latter Territory it is the province of juries not only to decide upon the matter of the guilt or innocence of accused persons, but to fix upon the penalty as well. The result of this arrangement is that the well-known benevolence and kindness of heart, which is found especially in the female breast, prevents the imposition of the severest penalties, and thus the perpetrators of the most heinous offences escape with but

It may be that this is a mere slander based upon the proverbial goodness of the sex, or it may be that in Washington Territory the retention of the prerogative of fixing the penalties in the occupants of the bench serves to avert the trouble found in the system in Wyoming. At all events, the experiment of women suffrage, as tried in Washington, is certainly a success, whatever it may be in Wyoming and whatever it might be in Massachu-

Many feading colored politicians in the South do not hesitate to assert that the election of CLEVELAND means to them the disintegration of the present political parties. Defeat and oppression have heretofore kept the whites of the South a unit. Victory always means division among the victors, and just as in Virginia the Republicans found their party divided as soon as freedom had become an old story to the negroes, so the men who ought to know say that the triumph of Democracy in the nation will inevitably result in the dissolution of the solid South and the formation of new parties with less artificial and unfortunate

To prejudge a case on trial before the evidence upon either side is heard is certainly unfair. But the tactics pursued by the counsel for General SWAIM, before the court-martial assembled to try him upon charges seriously reflecting upon his honor, would indicate that that officer is more desirous of dodging the question at issue than of demanding a full investigation of the charges. Innocence seldom has anything to conceal when explanations are demanded, and if General SWAIM is able to clear away the cloud which covers his honor, it is not a little surprising that he appears anxious to thwart investigation.

The suit of Miss FORTESCUE, the English actress, against Lord GARMOYLE and its result fully establishes, not only in the human mind, but also by decision of a court of law, the exact damage to the affections of a perfect lady when jilted by a perfect gentleman. More than this, we have discovered the exact pecuniary value at which an English title is rated. This sum is now fixed at \$50,000. This is of some importance to young American women of property who are looking abroad for titled husbands. Those who cannot command that sum may now regard the search as

That the rights of the people must finally prevail is indicated by the new attitude of the English Conservatives upon the franchise bill, which measure has been sturdlly pressed by the Liberals, aided by the ministry and as energetically opposed by the House of Lords. The passage of the bill to its second reading, without division, by the lords presages its early passage, and brings the English people still a little nearer to a realization of that freedom which is the rightful inheritance of all.

Having done all in his power to stir up distrust of a Democratic administration by a demagogic speech. Mr. BLAINE expresses the hope that President CLEVELAND'S "official career may prove gratifying to himself and beneficial to the country." After doing his impotent best to poison the cloak which the people have presented Mr. CLEVELAND to wear, Mr. BLAINE hopes the garment will prove to be a very comfortable one. What petty traits some men exhibit in defeat.

It is probable that HENRY M. STANLEY, the African explorer, will succeed exploding the claims of Portugal to a protectorate upon the West African coast, to which that country has for so long laid claim, and which it is now urging before the Congo conference at Berlin. His statement that in his journeys he failed to discover any signs of such Portuguese dominion or civilizing influences as are now claimed will go far to effect a rejection of these claims by the conference.

Mr. BLAINE needs some one to revise his speeches. In one paragraph of the bloody shirt effort he complains bitterly that a majority should have been able to beat a minority, and in the next expresses fear that the republic will be ruled by a minority. It's the same irrepressible conflict exhibited in the Hocking valley letters. Mr. BLAINE and Mr. BLAINE never could make their statements square with one another.

NOTES OF THE WEEK.

One of the officers of the Ohio State penitentlary at Columbus was accidentally locked up in the bath-house while enjoying an ablution the other night, and had to stay there a whole hour. His language when he found himself unable to open the door, was a lucus a non lucendo illustration of the old proverb that cleanliness is next to godliness. Edwin Smith of Patchogue, while eystering or Saturday, caught in his dredge an oyster as large as a man's foot. It has points showing it to be 14 years old .- [New York Star.] .. Here you are, brethren. Carpe diem. Go it while you're young You know. Church festival stews, and all that sort of thing. Hiterup. We leave the field clear for your sportive gambollings. Now, gentlemen who'll be the first?

Reconcile Smith was summoned for assault be fore an Oxfordshire justice recently. He probably started into the quarrel as peacemaker and had to wind up, as usual, by licking both the combatants.

People who never could see any sense in spell ing "fushia," as they pronounce it, "f-u-c-h-s-1-a," will perhaps be enlightened as to both the proper spelling and the pronunciation of the word when they remember that the flower was named after a man named Fuchs. In the same way they will know how to spell "camellia" if they remembered that it was named after the Jesuit missionary Father Camelli, its first importer.

The Republican party claims to have been educating the colored men for twenty years, and now insist that the negroes expect to be enslaved because Cleveland is elected. Have the negroes been given an education which educates. Inquirer: No. it is hardly probable that the red

sunsets are wholly due to the effigies of St. John burned every night now in the Western States. Your theory is ingenious but not adequate. President-elect Cleveland is being saved lots of trouble by the kind-hearted gentlemen who are devoting their time and energies to making up

cabinets for him now. A Ponkapog man says he has a new charm to drive away ghosts. He came home from an election supper the other night, and in the wee sma' hours dreamed that the ghost of his mother-inlaw was advancing upon him, threatening to talk him to death, as usual. "I don't know what inspired me," he says, "but I just told her that I didn't exspectre. She always abominated puns, and the words were hardly spoken when the

man you ever saw." man you ever saw."

Overset from the omnibus: Judge—"Shame you yourself not defendant, a weak creature as your wife to wallop?" Defendant, smiling—"So? Weak creature? Have you the weak creature already one time seen, Mr. Judge?" Judge—"No." Defendant—"Well, then, allow me only a quiet short communication. Before three weeks have I her weigh let, and weighed the weak creature, with the clothes, 287 pounds."—[Louisville-Courier Journal.

While a Defrait father was keeping his weather

spook disappeared, and I awoke, the happiest

While a Detroit father was keeping his weather eye on the coachman, his petted daughter tied her fortunes to those of the French cook, and ran

"Mamma," said Four-years-old, as she stood on tip-toe by the bedside, and peered at her new little brother, "where did that baby come from?" "The angels brought him, darling," said mamma "Oh, I wish I hadn't gone out to play this morning. But how did the angels know you wanted Oh, I guess you must have written them a letter, and the wind must have taken it and blowed it right up to heaven and then the angels got the letter. I wonder how they got in when they brought him? Did you open the window for them?" Enter eight-year-old boy: "Where'd that baby come from?" 'The angels brought him," said mamma. "Oh! come off. What are you

Times have changed. Boys used to go into the woods and cut crooked sticks, put on skates, play hockey on the ice for half an hour, and call it great fun. Now they get onto to a pair of rollingmachines they call skates; have their sticks made to order; play the old game for about an hour under the name of polo, and get well paid for their "Sam." said Mrs. Weeks to the secretary of the

Republican National Committee, "there's a man outside with a wagon load of apples." "Well, go out and claim 'em. Claim every one of 'em," said her husband. The corner-stone of Washington monument was

laid during President Polk's administration, when the Democracy had just been returned to power. Work was resumed upon the structure in 1876, when Samuel J. Tilden was elected and will not be completed until Grover Clevelend is president. Hence it is a monument to the Democracy as well as to Washington.

Wealth gathered and paid homage to Caroline Astor, the bride of Orme Wilson, in New York, last Tuesday, and the mother of the princely house of Astor made the occasion one of good cheer for the unfortunates of Bellevue Hospital. Worthy indeed of riches is she who in the time of great success remembers the sorrows and the sufferings of the needy. Ample was the reward bestowed in the heartfelt utterance of the poor, asking God's blessing for the giver and happiness for her daughter.

The London Globe says that the higher the civilization the later the dinner-hour will be. If civilization and the price keep on their upward march much longer some people's dinner-hour will come sometime after they have gone to bed.

It's a pity Squeezer Clapp should have destroyed his black lists of government clerks who refused to make "voluntary contributions" to his campaign fund. He should have turned them over to the new administration. Containing the names of the men who had the manly courage to refuse to violate the principles of civil service reform, even at the cost of their positions, they would serve admirably as lists of those who deserve to be promoted.

Ohio has more colleges than any other State in the Union. On, of course. Ohio always did manage to get more of anything than anybody else in the field.

Jones was playing blillards. "I declare," he said, addressing Timmins, who was looking on, "the more I play the worse I play." "You've played a great deal, haven't you?" asked Timmins, quietly. Jones treated. A lawsuit over the possession of fifteen cents is

agitating the Pittsburg courts. We'll wager that there's a Connecticut man mixed up in the case "Is the world growing better?" anxiously wails Rev. Mr. Hall from a St. Louis pulpit. We don't

know, Mr. Hall, we really don't know; but you are in a good locality to notice any tendency toward improvement. The Mikado of Japan is going to try constitutional government, and intends establishing a

house of dukes, marquises, earls and barons to legislate for the land of the Rising Sun. A Pike's Peak guide says that a wind blowing seventy-five miles an hour will lift a mule out of a mountain trail and blow him away. It's a pity that a seventy-five mile wind couldn't be turned for a

few moments on the Journal, the Tribune and

some of the other incredulous kickers. The funny men have said all sorts of things about an English actress by the name of Chimney, but have advised no one to hang up his Christmas stocking alongside. The Springfield Republican has a letter from

Paraguay, saying that all but 30,000 of 300,000 people there are women. Belva Lockwood will immediately begin agitation in favor of annex-London Truth finds there are only two ways of

ruling Ireland; one is by force and the other by

Irishmen. Truth suggests that each Irish county

should have a local assembly with the same power as is possessed by our State Legislature, and the executive power should be in the hands of an Irish privy council, of which the principal Irish members would form a part. A secretary of state for Ireland should be appointed, who would be persona grata to the Irish, and who would act in conformity with the council A correspondent of the Pall Mail Gazette this called attention to the alarming mortality among pishops' wives. It appears that at present there are six bishops who are widowers, five who have been married twice, and one, the bishop of Liverpool, who has been married three times. It is not likely that even these alarming statistics will permaneptly detract from their value in the matri-

"ROUGH ON CORNS." 15c. Ask for it Complete cure, hard or soft corns, warts, bunious

round" bishops.

monial market, and we shall continue to have,

tespite these adverse circumstances, "jolly, fat,

THE BEAUTY OF HOLINESS.

A Sermon to Ellen Terry and Many Others.

Striking Contrasts Between the Hebrew and the Greek Races.

"Falling" in Love Treated by Henry

BROOKLYN, November 23 .- Rev. Henry Ward Beecher preached this morning to his usual large audience on the "Beauty of holiness." Among those present was Miss Ellen Terry, who sat in the Beecher family pew. The text of the morning's discourse comprised, Zachariah, ix., 16, 17, and Matthew, v., 16: "And the Lord their God shall save them on that day as the flock of His people, for they shall be as the stones of a crown, lifted up as an ensign upon His land. For how great is His goodness, and how great is His beauty." "Let your light so shine before men that they may see your good works and glorify your Father which is in neaven." Mr. Beecher said:

There is a marked contrast between the race stock of the old Hebrew and the Greek. Yet these two nations may be said to be the parents of both moral and intellectual civilization of the globe. Other races have done something; these two have been the architectural races, the Greek, largely intellectual, æsthetic, working from within outward; the Hebrew profoundly emotive, working from without inwardly. On no other point is the contrast between them greater than in the conception and enjoyment of the beautiful. There is very little evidence that the old Hebrew ture, statuary, sculpture, painting; they were almost unknown among them. And yet so far as great natural beauty, mountains, clouds, storms the sea, the birdsithat fly, the animals that creep, the sea, the birdsithat fly, the animals that creep, or that wander pasturing over the valleys and the hills, they showed an infinity for nature that almost never broke out in any part of the Greek history. The Greeian built stately cities; the Hebrews none except Jerusalem. Almost all the architecture of Palestine, in the long run, was either Roman or Grecian. The temple was almost the only thing that they ever built. The Greek loved to sculpture every form, until the stone looked as though it was alive, and men and women and children walked through the dumb population of art that stood on every corner and population of art that stood on every corner and in every portico and that thronged the temple, full of admiration.

Paul Walked Through Athens and Did Not See a Thing.

Yes, he did, too; but he did not say a thing bout it. The Greek had very little conception of beauty except as it took a physical and outward form. It was something for the eyes and for the ears. It was something for the body. The Hebrews saw comparatively little of that; at any rate, left but little record of it in their siterature; and every thing with them tended to be beautiful as a quality of a man's nature. Their statues were inside of living men, their pictures were those that were drawn in righteousness in the soul. They had just as exquisite a sense of the beautiful as the Greeks had, but with them it worked toward the moral element; with the Greek, it worked toward the physical and external element. You shall find, therefore, all the way through the Old Testament that what we regard now as luxuries were almost all of them symbols. The precious stones of every kind were symbolized. They are represented everywhere as standing over against qualities in the mind. And whenever anything wrought out from the lower stages of human life attained to radiance of beauty and excellence, it was beautiful to them. Hebrews saw comparatively little of that; at any

life attained to radiance of beauty and excellence, it was beautiful to them.

I hold that beauty begins within, and that the material and the visible is the effect, not the cause. When I was in the midst of the great cathedrals of Europe, I sat down over against them and cried, as I am very apt to cry for anything that is exquisite—not necessarily for sorrow. Paul went by all those temples, the Parthenon, the whole crowned hill, and never said a word about it, yet he did see them.

crowned hill, and never said a word about it, yet he did see them.

The impression made upon his mind about temples was this: "Know ye not that ye are the temples of God. The temple of God is holy, which ye are." Otherwhere he says: "Your body is the temple of the Holy Ghost." Again he says: "You are the temple of the living God, rooted and grounded in Jesus Christ. Your foundation is laid as the temple's foundations are." And seeing the nasty streets and the miserable hovels that accompanied these gorgeous public works, he says: "It any man build of wood, hay, stubble, precious stones, and the fire overtakes it, it will burn all these things out, and the man running out shall escape so as by fire." He turned at once

The Whole Political Economy of Athens and of Corinth to a spiritual accoun More than that, if you will turn to passages which we have with blundering eyes literalized-when Paul was writing on the subject of gems and jewels to Timothy, be says: "I will, therefore, that men pray everywhere lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting. In like manner also that

men pray everywhere lifting up holy hands without wrath and doubting. In like manner also that women adorn themselves in modest apparel with shamefacedness and sobriety, not with broidered hair, or gold, or pearls, or costly array, but with good works."

Here, he says, all these things are symbolizations. They mean qualities in the soul, and any woman who has so forgotten what the real idea of precious gems and jewels and exquisite things is, as to suppose that she has got them inwardly, because she is wearing the symbols outside of her, is foolish. Commentators have so stumbled over this that they have set up a prejudice against diamonds and gems and broidered hair, as if you must not have them tor your ideal.

With these postulates, I remark, first, that exterior beauty is not to be discredited. Because it is secondary, it is not any the less real. Indeed, in all the developments of society, while there is alongside of over-ripe luxury a tendency to excess of beautifying, it is because it is not a beauty of quality, nor of texture, nor of substance, but an artificial overlaying element. It is decoration.

But there is an element in the hearts of men, among the poorest and all the way up, of longing for the beautiful. We see it among savages. It is a rude, uncultivated and unmeaning thing there, and merely indicates that the spirit is there. We see it in all laboring men. We see it in the rosette on the horses bridle; we see it in the rosette on the horses bridle; we see it in a thousand little utensis everywhere. These are lingering traces of the hunger in men for the beautiful. It is not to be discredited, for the element is largely used. In the Process of Civilization.

You never could civilize a globe and have men emain coarse, rough and rude. All civilization is in the nature of blossom, the development of the inward faculties of men until they come to the bloom of beauty. In the love of the beautiful we not only see the trace of God's plans, but it is the instrument by which he is perfecting the human

matrument of taxiny, abough taxiny should often pervert it.

The element of the beautiful spread abroad inpon the heavens and over field and forest, everywhere and in every season, by night and by day, is not an unmeaning thing. It is a means of grace, not after the niggard fashion of the old church economy, but after God's great thought. He is above the earth in beauty, and He draws men up little by little towards the perception of it.

Although it is not a moral power it is a civilizing the season of the contract of th men up little by little towards the perception of it. Aithough it is not a moral power, it is a civilizing tendency preparing men for moral power. It is a kind of John the Baptist running before the beauty of Christ. The beauty, however, of manhood, such as Christ inspires, is the real of which these others are but imitations. That is the diamond, the beauty that is in a man. The exterior beauty is "paste," very bright, very charming, but it is not a diamond. And each grace of the soul is intrinsically beautiful, and is so recognized by men as they are themselves developed. To be sure a man who can neither read nor write sees no beauty in literature; but as quick as he can read and begins to write ne can see beauty in literature. Just in proportion as men are coming up to themselves by being open and developed, just in that proportion they discern higher and nobler things everywhere. that proportion they assern higher and notice things everywhere.

Now, you take the list of moral qualities as they are scattered up and down in the New Testament; you come near to them, as a whole, in the passage of Paul to the Galatians, where he is 'escribing what the fruits of the spirit are. First, love. Tell me, is there anything on earth so beautiful when you see it in little children? What point is there

Electric Admiration like the mother kissing her little babe? The mother's and the father's love for the child, and the husband's love for his wife, and the young lover's first spring-like violets that break out with sweet fragrance of heart, or that love that grows up in friendship-how beautiful! And yet is there mything in the wide world that makes men laugh

anything in the wide world that makes men laugh more than to know that somebody has fallen in love? "Fallen!" To call a bird that has flown up from the ground and the grass and alights upon a bough of the tree of life—"fallen." You should say men have gone up into love.

Love is beautiful in the looks that it creates, its atititudes and ways, its delicacies and shrinkings; but the real beauty is to be recognized within; the beauty of love; the fruit of the spirit is love.

Then joy—ah! the ringing of belis makes everybody losten, and the sound of the band approaching inakes everybody look out to see. But what air, what band ever had so many elements in it as joy? 'Unat influence ever touched man quicker than joy? It is a remarkable experience to stand before an audience and see them pleased and really waked up into some high emotion of joy. There is no picture gellery in the world so beautiful as to see all the faces—the old men's

ong-featured faces, hidden in stubble ordinarily. how they begin to weather themselves up, and the old features become infused again with pristine influences; the children laughing and giggling; the men of life catching it and glowing with inspiration; the half stupid, seeing that somebody is laughing at something, they laugh too at nothing. What is more beautiful than joy in actual life and experience?

What is more beautiful than joy in actual life and experience?

Peace! Peace is to joy what a pearl is to a diamond. The diamond flashes with all colors; the pearl is serene, quiet, in its one satiny surface, and yet it is very beautiful. Strange that a pearl should have such a father! Born in an oyster shell; rough, rude, and such a nurse as the clam or oyster is! It is very much like human life. We see pearls growing just so in families all around, in rude exteriors but exquisite interiors.

Love, joy, peace, long suffering—an unprovokable disposition. When sorrow comes down upon it, it endures it. When provocation comes, it caunot dim the face of patience. Long suffering—not unassalled, but enduring—building up in themselves a strength and patience that shall

More Than Overmaster Any Assault whatsoever. You mark it in our one national hero, Washington, that went through the trials of unger and suffering and disappointment; for there is no man living in our day that is slandered there is no man living in our day that is slandered half so much as George Washington was in his day and in his presidency; and how unspeaking was he, how long suffering, and yet he was a man that had artillery in him if he chose to let it out.

I do not think we get so much out of capitularies of doctrine as you think. Boys and girls learn their idea of what is the beauty of holiness with father and mother. They never get over it as long as they live. The beggarly idea prevails that religion is a mode of saving men. Well, from a certain point of view it is true. But what a different idea plays through the scripture where religion means self-perfection and development, so that we cannot go anywhere else but to heaven. In all the qualities of the common moralities there is a way of living in a vulgar manner. Everything that is in you ought to be royal, such as belongs to the son of a king. And your whole life is a school here to learn royalty in every part of your nature. I hope I do not undervalue colleges and churches and preachers, but the power that is in them is nothing to the power of true piety in living men.

Dearly beloved, look to it in your own life; as you find vulgar thoughts arise, say, "These are not the flowers I believe in; these are like the deadly nightshade," bluck them out. Let roses, let lilies, let violets, let all sweet-smelling plants, whose roots are in heaven and whose blossoms drop down to the earth, be in you and abound. And at home and by the way and everywhere, understand it is not enough that I am moral and that I am religious, but my morality must be made beautiful and my religion must be made so luminlous with beauty that men, seeing me, shall understand what the gospel means. half so much as George Washington was in his

FAIR AND FORTUNATE.

A Middleboro Mill Girl Suddenly Becomes an Heiress.

MIDDLEBORO, Mass., November 22 .- Dame Fortune has recently smiled sweetly upon one of the pretty young misses of Middleboro, and her good luck is the talk of the hour. She is a bright, intelligent young lady, but as she desires to avoid publicity her name is withheld. It appears that the young lady had an uncle,

with whom her pretty face, winsome ways and industrious habits found much favor. Although the old gentleman had never mentioned that he should make provision for her in his will, it developes since his recent death that his niece was not forgotten. Ten thousand dollars is the amount she has fallen heir to; quite enough to affect the ideas of any one of her years. For some time she has worked in the straw fac-

tory in this place and earned a substantial living. Her father and stepmother reside in Taunton, but she, preferring not to be dependent upon her parents, has shown her ability to gain her own

parents, has shown her ability to gain her own livelihood.

This morning a Globe representative called upon the happy young lady, and, in reply to a question as to whether or not she should continue to work in the mill, said, with some spirit: "Cervainly, sir. Although my fortunes are changed, my head is not."

"What do you intend to do with your money?" queried the reporter.

"I have placed it in the hands of a trusted friend, and it will be invested carefully."

The young lady is very popular with her associates, all of whom speak in the highest terms of her sensible actions and modest demeanor. Her spirit of independence is remarkable, inasmuch as she could now, if she chose, live quite luxuriously at her home in Taunton on the income from her money.

Many remores are affect concerning the young.

Many romors are affoat concerning the young heiress' affections. Some say there is a favored one; others stoutly assert that if the right young man should appear upon the scene, he would be still more tortunate than the young lady. One thing is reasonably certain, that it will require something of this nature to change her plans of living a life of independence.

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THE WEEKLY GLOBE. BOSTON, MASS. ing that sie was the most interesting theologian they had ever met. A few visits like that to the several engine-houses would perhaps transform the companies into battalions of the Salvation

ANOTHER ROLLING STONE.

Ending a Life of Travel, Adventure and

Wealth in a New Hampshire Poor

Woodsville, N. H., November 17 .- Learning

that there was an old man at present an inmate of the Grafton county almshouse who had seen far

better days, and had visited during his travels

almost every quarter of the globe, at the invita-

ton of Isaac K. George, the superintendent of the county farm, a GLOBE reporter recently vis-ited the institution. He was introduced to Moses A. Hubbard, the gentleman before mentioned,

who has indeed led an unusually interesting and adventurous life, according to his own story,

truth, and was moreover substantiated by papers

truth, and was moreover substantiated by papers now in his possession.

Mr. Hubbard is 86 years of agr, having been born in 1798 at or near Concord. Mass. He is of Scotch descent, his father being of the McCallum clan previous to his emigration to this country. For a man of his age Mr. Hubbard is extremely well preserved, being able to read The Globe without the use of spectacles. I give the old gentleman's story as it was told me by nim, and from a journal which he kept during bis travels I was permitted to make some extracts, taking the

large profit.
"In 1849, when the California gold craze swept

"From Chleago I took New York drafts for my

gold, some \$40,000, and came to the metropolis, from here I took a-steamer for New Orleans. Thence I went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, then to Rio Janeiro, Brazil. Then I took passage for Liverpool. I have visited since the different places enumerated in my journal and in the order

and at the first opportunity took a vessel which brought him to Santiago, South America. Two years after we find him at the City of Mexico,

AN ACTRESS' CHECKERED LIFE.

A Boston Elocation Teacher who Became

a Millionnaire's Wife. [New York Times, November 4.]

"WHITE SLAVES."

Horrors Experienced in the Rocky Mountains.

Men Lured by Flattering Promises Into Sufferings Too Terrible to Realize.

Many Brave Fellows Occupying Shallow Graves Beneath the Pines.

The Canadian papers have been discussing editorially for some time past, according to a special article which appeared in the Chicago ter-Ocean, respecting the inhuman manner in which navvies engaged by the Canadian Pacific were treated, both on the way from Winnipeg and at the Rockies, by some of those either connected with or dependent on the construction. The company denied the statements made by the correspondent in part, but not entirely. One, signing himself John Morrison of Winnipeg, writes to the press, in answer to the contradictions, that laborers are even more cruelly treated than described, and that if such is not the case he will pay any one's expenses who may go to see. The original article, considerably condensed, is as

The great army of railroad laborers for the Canadian Pacific railway is recruited from Toronto, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburg, Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and elsewhere, and is shipped from these points into the Rocky mountains to force a passage for the iron road. The majority of the laborers for the Canadian Pacific are collected at Toronto as a railying place and thence carried to Owen sound, on Lake Huron, where one of the company's steamers carry them to Port Arthur, on Lake Superior. Within the ship the laborers, composed of various nationalities, tried to sleep on the lower deck. Some few secured wooden berths. Each room contains twelve bed spaces, and the men lying outside. Foul air, tobacco smoke and a 'smell of greasy nastlness pervade these dens, making sleep impossible.

From Port Arthur to Winnipeg the laborers were accommodated with one emigrant sleeping car attached to the train. They did not all sleep, however. A tail fellow, thin jawed but muscular, made night hideous by singing a song, the chorus of which, "We're 3000 bums for the Rock Island line," was emphasized by about a dozen of his acquaintances.

Winnipeg was reached In a Cold Drizzle of Rain,

and the place looked melancholy. As the train moves westward the settlements become non-existent: the name on the map refers present is a water-tank. Toward the Rockies the prairie rises by a series of wave-like undulations

prairie rises by a series of wave-like undulations until Calgary is reached. Then the train winds on up toward the Kicking Horse Pass, along the banks of the Bow river. The railway track lies at an elevation of almost 6000 feet.

Morning dawned and the laborers awoke from a most unsatis actory slumber, conscious that the train was stran, wat rest. In fact, their destination was reached; some time during the night the summit of the pass was gained and they were at Lagran, the mountain depot of the railway stores and passenger terminus of the track. Unsiept, unwashed, unfed and cold, the haggard-looking gang of volunteers were aroused at 6 o'clock a. m. by the harsh voice of a railroad bully who accompanied them from Winnipeg, who ordered them to get out and mount the flat cars, laden with rails, to be ridden some ten miles further down the pass. The cars were moved forward after an unaccountable delay, and slid down the other side of the pass for some miles, stopping at a saw mill. To get out of the precipitous crags of the summit was still a journey of five miles down a headlong

ful labor, the wagons grind and groan down the serpentine passage cut out of solid rock. A light bridge spans an abyss, a sinking embankment seems to slide with the train

Into a Gulf of Death.

At times gravitation overpowers the brakes, the train runs quicker, the great driving wheels of the engines whirl madly backward, again the brakes are screwed up with levers and the train comes gradually to rest. Then a start again, then comes gradually to rest. Then a start again, then a passage through tunnel, mountain, a monarch precipice, then a roll down to the low level below. "Only a few days ago," says the brakeman, "a train rap away with us owing to a broken axie; two men were killed on the spot and half a dozen injured. I tell you, boys, you've come to a rough country. When a man is killed here he's flung to the one side like a log, and that's all about him. Men must be idiots to come out to a country like this."

Men must be idiots to come out to a country like this."

The first breathing spot down the pass is called Tunnel City—a congregation of boarding cars—a railway camp. There for the first time a pleasant-looking official, in riding costume, appears and tells the men standing on the mud that he will give them something to eat shortly, and meantime to take refuge from the rain in the empty box-cars at hand, "Bravel" shout a few of the men. After an hour's delay (no prevision having been made by any one beforehand) biscuit, boiled beef, bad tea and slices of canned meat are set out in the mud to be scrambled for by hungry men. As none could thus secure anything without a fight for it all fought—some getting too much—others none. None were louder in denouncing the conduct of the men than the ignorant cook and plate-wipers, who created the misarrangement to save trouble themselves. the ignorant cook and plate-wipers, who created the misarrangement to save trouble themselves. Thus was the promised warm meal disposed of and orders given for the march. "What are we so do with our trunks?" said some of the men. "Leave them behind," said the facetious factorum in boots, riding a horse with a good dinner in his stomach. "Where are we to sleep tonight?" said others. The smiling factorum shrugged his shoulders and said, "Why, in the woods, of coirse," "What in the rain and mud?" "Well, haven't you blankets?" was his consolation. In fact no-body had blankets, and so the deceived, exasperated railroad ploneers were left to make the best of it.

of it.

The start was made for the long tramp, forty, Staggered and Faltered Under Their

Burdens then, but dragged through the thick, white, tenaclous clay of the grading, and the dense quagmires of the towpath for fifteen miles the first da One old man, with gripsack and trunk, sits down in despair, unable to go further.

The weary band turns into a pine forest to take

the "tote" path, being unable to keep the grading for want of bridges. Twice in the journey they have to ford the ice-cold Kicking Horse river, tha

the "tote" path, being unable to keep the grading fer want of bridges. Twice in the journey they have to ford the ice-cold Kicking Horse river, that runs twenty miles an hour. Then begins a scramble along a precipitous hillside, through a quagmire of mud a foot or more in depth, a slough through which the heavily freighted laborers dragged themselves with infinite difficulty.

The smiling-faced factorum condescends at times to inform the wretched wayfarers as to the route, but in general he pays more attention to himself than his company. He is always ready to shuffle off direct information about everything. It is universally admitted that a company has no sout or feelings and no generosity of spirit. This Moses of the promised land smiles courteously every time he is approached. He knows men are to be played with, fied to, and always encouraged to go on, and then deserted to their fate, which is the tender mercles of a rapacious horde of contactors and sub-contractors of every degree, who take work at prices that mean slavery and starvation to the men they employ.

The straggling line of mortals look more like a sin-stained band mounting the steps of dirigatory, as described by Dante, than anything human. The mountains are surely now tightening their terrible embrace. The air is thin and cold, swept down from the fields of snow. Twenty-five miles are passed on the second day's journey, and the island camp is reached. There those who wish to work at pick and shovel are told they will get work two or three miles flutther. Those who wish to do rock work will find work twelve miles further, at the Columbia river. Following these latter miserables, we find them employed at a camp a mile or two along the grade. The men already in camp have secured the best tents, containing a stove; the late comers have to be content with a leaky rigg of a tent, without a stove. The beds, or rather spaces to lie on, are on the floor, each sicepling place composed of smail pine poles and marked off at sides and foot by pine logs. On

Have to Lie in the Rain Outside. nt'the good fortune of the dweller in tent is a very relative quality. The balsam of terebinth thay be delightful in the open air, but is intoler.

thin, at \$5 a pair, if in quantity, may keep a man warm on top, but there being no bed undernouth to retain heat, both warmth and electricity pass out of the body through the cold pine bourns and the sleeper wakes in an hour or two and shivers until morning calls hunt to his weary task. Thus, cold and shivering, he draws on his long, damp boots, tight with moisture, washes his face in the torrent roaring by, and hurries to breakfast.

A miserable rag, black and dripping with rain, supported by a pole, covers the breakfast benches on which the coarse fare is served. The seats are logs stripped of their bark. A tin cup and plate, rusty knife and fork is before each man. Morning, noon and night, the inevitable and execrable sour and hard dish of sait pork and hait boiled beans is present. Rank, yellowish green tea, with floating leaves of various colors, is served out, sweetened with limy sugar—no milk. Bread, sour, sodden and burnt by the wheelbarrow cooks, is cut in slices to be sweetened by prolasses. Dried apples stewed form another omnipresent dish to choke down the bread and beans. Cakes fried in boiling tallow are an addition to the bread.

Oceasionally the half of a poor, starved, wornout cow appears, but this is boiled to brick-like density in the tin tea-boiler, and the unskummed, greasy soup, floating with hairs, is served out with the juiceless meat. This is the entire det; it is always pork and beans, varied by beans and pork, until men's legs break out in scurvy.

On entering a camp it is surprising to see the large number of men lying about. Question them—this one has diarrhea, this one scurvy,

That One Mountain or Typhoid Fever, Etc The work is very hard, and can only be done in dry weather. As it rains at least every other day, and generally every day, men can only make about half time, and this at the expense of health, and life in many cases. They are soldiers fighting nature an arduous warfale, and take the risks as

and life in many cases. They are soldiers fighting nature an arduous warfaie, and take the risks as such. Many are buried in the heart of the Rocky mountains; many alive will never return.

The contractor sells clothing, blankets. etc., charging 100 per cent. profit. What with hard work, frequent drenchings, poor diet, outrageous beds, the cold, sapping, frosty, damp air of the mountain pass, and poisonous alkaline water of the river, men fight for life at too great odds. Then there are frequent accheents. A few days ago a man fell from a bridge in process of construction, 112 feet high. He was killed, and a rope was passed under his arms and his body dragged up a neighboring height and buried in a shallow hole amid the pines. Then he was absolutely forgotten. Every one wants to go away, but cannot get out, the company absolutely refusing passes homeward, and throwing every obstacle it can to keep men in the country. Two months' wages are always kept in hand to prevent an exodus. Hundreds of men try to walk westward to the Pacific coast, a desperate enterprise. Three hundred miles of absolute wilderness make numbers turn back in absolute starvation. Men have been known to cast lots in their extremity and kill and eat a partner who had set out with them. Fifteen Italians tried a raft on the Columbia. It was upset on the unforeseen rapids and cataracts rushing between smooth, perpendicular walls, and all perished. Two men, not wishing to hand over all their earnings for months of labor to the company, tried a raft on the Bow river. They were unset in the Kananaskis falls, one drowned, the other badly injured. They are worthy of pity, those whom the mountains at present hold in their terrible embrace.

THE WORST RATS YET.

Misdhlevous and Dangerous Work of Thousands of Strange Rodents in Pennsyl-

vanta. TOWANDA, Penn., November 24 .- All this district laments the day several years ago when a farmer at Burlington received as a present from a friend in England a pair of peculiar rats. They were about one-third larger than the common mouse, and their hair was a dark bine color. The farmer kept them in a large cage, where a large luter of young ones was born. These scattered about the premises, and in a year not only the farmer's place, but the whole neighborhood, was overrun by the rats. They became a great nuisance, and were very destructive. All attempts to exterminate them failed until a pair of pet Norway rats den some ten miles further down the pass. The cars were moved forward after an unaccountable delay, and slid down the other side of the pass for some miles, stopping at a saw mill. To get out of the precipitous crags of the summit was still a journey of five miles down a headlong track; if the men didn't want to walk if they could wait until whenever the train came up for ties, and they could then ride down. The men stood dismally on the bare track in the now heavily falling ice-cold rain. The roaring green Kicking Horse river swept by in wrath, and to add to the horrors of the situation the pioneers were informed for the first time that they would have to walk sixty miles further, to the end of the grading, before they could get work. A slaughter pen of rough logs, on which were hung the bloody remains of a recently shughtered animal, with some dismal-looking cows in the background, added its ghastly influence to the moment. It was a mute prophecy to some of those very men who beheld it that they would never come back out of the mountains alive again. The mountains were beginning to tighten their terrible embrace.

After a delay of three hours a train, with a steaming engine at each end, winds slowly up the abyss. Another delay in loading up the ties, and the drenched laborers mount the cars with their baggagge. Then slowly, with all breaks oh, the train groans down the leadlong gorce. The waters four in cataracts, the engines shrifet as with painful abor, the wagons grind and groan down the serpentine passage cut out of solid rock. A light bridge spans an abyss, a sinking embankment

them. They turned upon him and fought him so fiercely that he was compelled to retreat and leave them masters of the situation. He was bady bitten on the legs and hands. In their attack upon the boy they sprang upward as high as his waist in their efforts to get at his face and throat. A cat, after stealthily watching four of these large rats working about a house, finally sprang upon one of them. The other three at once attacked the cat, and fought her so desperately that she retired hastily from the conflict, bleeding from numerous wounds they had inflicted upon her with their sharp teeth. One farmer tells of a neighbor whose wife was awakened one night by screams issuing from a room where two of her small children were sieeping. She ran to the room with a light and found that three of the immense rats had attacked the children while they weye asleep, and who stood their ground when the mother came to their rescue, followed by the father. The latter killed two of the rats with a long hoe handle, and the third one escaped. The children were both bitten on the hands and in the face. The inhabitants of the neighborhood are so much alarmed by the bold and destructive incursions of these rats that they intend to hold meetings to devise some means to rid the community of their presence. Where the rats came from originally is a mystery, some of the farmers believe that they are a cross between the Norway rat and the muskrat, which are numerous in the vicinity.

1047.

Cleveland's Official Plurality as Declared by New York's State Canvassers.

ALBANY, Nov. 24 .- The State Board of Canvassers on Friday completed its labors and adjourned. The proceedings throughout the sessions were harmonious and without a ripple of excitement. No questions arose that were not easily, promptly and satisfactorily settled. The technical errors in several of the counties were rectified by general consent, and the best of feeling prevailed among the members of the board.

The result as declared verifies the unofficial figures heretofore published, and shows them to have been remarkably accurate. Taking the vote on the head of the electoral ticket, the official plurality in the State is as follows:

Cleveland

Plurality for Cleveland, 1047. The Vote of Six Other States.

Following is the official vote of six States, as leclared Saturday: Pennsylvania:
 Iowa:
 197,087

 Blaine.
 197,087

 Fusion (D. and P.)
 177,286

 St. John
 2,000

TYLER, Tex., November 24.—A bold and partially successful jail delivery took place here sentenced to ninety-nine years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, was the ringleader, and he and a penitentiary, was the ringleader, and he and a noted horse thief, awaiting trial, secreted themselves behind a blanket in the inner hallway. About 10 o'clock, as Jailer Weaver entered the hail to lock up for the night, he was set upon, bound and garged. Taking the key the prisoners quickly opened the cells, and the inmates were ordered to run. Among the first out was one if. Howard, a negro awaiting sentence for murder, who gave the alarm, thus interrupting; the process of release, but fifteen of the prisoners got away. Pursuit was at once organized, but none of the men have been recaptured. Two bloodhounds will be put on the track.

Miss Mills' No. 29's. foot of Miss Fannie Mills requires a num-

ber 29 shoe. She lives in Sandusky. O., is 22 years old, rather good looking, and weighs only 130 pounds. One of her shoes is on exhibition in the window of Theodore H. Bell, shoe dealer, 411 Washington street, and it is seventeen inches long, seven inches wide and nineteen inches across the instep. Miss Mills can only walk by dragging her feet along the ground, and it is said that her shoes are the largest worn by any woman in the world.

Captured by the 26th Georgia.

Half a Regiment Killed and Wounded in a Single Engagement.

The survivors of the Twenty-sixth Massachu-

setts Regiment are much interested in the efforts to discover the whereabouts of a flag which was taken from them by the enemy in the battle of Winchester. General Clement A. Evans, who commanded the brigade encountered by the Twenty-sixth in that fight, has written a letter to a brother of one of the members of the regiment, in which he gives the names of the officers of the Twenty-sixth Georgia, and says he will do all he The story of the fight has been told in many war histories, but the recollections of a participant, showing how the battle looked to one who was in the hottest corner of the field, may be interesting. In September, 1864, General Sheridan was try-ing to drive Jubal Early's army out of the Shenandon't valley, and Early was making a stubborn resistance as he retired. On the morning of September 19 Sheridan determined on a general September 19 Sheridan determined on a general advance, and threw out a skirmish line, which found the enemy in force behind breastworks, General Grover's division was ordered to attack the three lines of breastworks, behind which Gordon's division of Confederates was posted, and the charge was made about 11 o'clock in the forenoon. The Twenty-sixth Massachusetts took two lines of breastworks by hard fighting, and found itself opposed at the third line by the Twenty-sixth Georgia, commanded by Colonel E. N. Alkinson. The Georgian made a determined stand and poured a terrible fire from their batteries and rifles into the ranks of the Massachusetts regiment.

Company A of Lowell carried the regimental colors and was the target for thousands of relei rifles. Color Sergeant Brown was killed, and Sergeant Thomas, who took his place, fell a moment later with two rifle balls in his body. Seven out or the eight corporals comprising the color guard had been stricken down, and the company

Presented but a Ragged Front.

The major had fallen and there was no time to detail a captain to take his place. Adjutant Smith, then a youth of 20, was ordered to take Smith, then a youth of 20, was ordered to take command of the left wing, and hastening down the line he put himself at the head of what remained of the left wing. Earlier in the fight he had received a flesh wound in the thigh and a spent ball had struck him square in the forehead, but neither wound was serious enough to disable him. Just as the word was given to charge the breastworks, which were not fitty yards distant, Adjutant Smith turned his head and ordered Captain Brady, now collector of Fall River, to close up on the shattered celor company. Subsequent proceedings interested him no more. A mine ball struck him in the back of the neck, and would have traversed his head, but he was in the very act of turning his face again to the front, and that movement caused the ball to take a curved course inside of the spinal column and come out at a point about three inches from where it entered. The adjutant felt, struck senseless by the shot, and the next instant a terriffe cross fire of grape and canister for through the lines of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts, mowing down officers and men by the score and compelling the regiment and division to retreat in confusion.

Two rebel batteries, galloping from the right to the left of Gordon's line, had been implored by General Evans to stop and help his brigade, and hastily swinging into position on the right of the Union line they had opened the murderous cross-fire of grape and canister at short range which checked the advance at the critical moment, and flung the torn and bleeding remnants of the Twenty-sixth back for three-quarters of a mile. Had the batteries refused to stop of been a minute later in opening fire the Georgians would have been forced to retire from their last line of works and fall back upon the main body of Early's army. It was the fire of the batteries which swept the remnant of the color guard out of existence, command of the left wing, and hastening down

Tore the Colors to Shreds,

and made it certain death for any man to stop to pick up the flag. The Georgians advanced steadily and quickly, pouring a sharp fire of musketry into the retreating Union troops. And so the colors of the Twenty-sixth Massachusetts were lost, and gallantly, not ingloriously, lost. Of the 500 men who went into action that day, the regiment lost 260 killed and wounded, and many were taken pricepage. men loch, Scotland; then nel, Belfast, Dubaken Ireland; Barcelona,

260 killed and wounded, and many were taken prisoners.

When Adjutant Smith fell Hiram Kelly of Company A stopped to take care of him, and remained when the regiment was hurled back by the storm of grape. The advancing Georgians captured him, and he was sent to Andersouville, where he died. The adjutant was not moved by his captors, because they thought him not worth a surgeon's care and had no stretchers. Only those able to waik were made prisoners, and so Adjutant Smith remained lying on the field until 6 o'clock in the afternoon, when, by putting his whole force into action and fighting a pitched battle. Sheridan recovered the ground which Grover's division had gained and been driven from by superior numbers.

Captain Noble of the Eighth New York Cayalry,

gained and been driven from by superior numbers.

Captain Noble of the Eighth New York Cavalry, riding over the field after the Georgians had been forced to retire from their works, recognized the adjutant, and, placing him upon a hofse, took him to the rear. Several other officers of the Twenty-sixth were found in similar plight, the severity of their wounds having saved them from capture, but the lost colors never were found.

The Twenty-sixth was in many a hard fight after that day, did galiant service at Cedar creek, and carried a new battle flag with honor to the end of the conflict. The loss of the colors at Winchester was no disgrace, for more than half the regiment fell around them, but the old boys of the Twenty-sixth would like to see the bullet-torn and tattered flag again, and they hope some member of the Twenty-sixth Georgia still has it and will answer the inquiries being made by General Evans.

HEAVEN AND HELL. A Graphic Description by a Woman Who Was There Eight Days.

MARBLEHEAD, November 17 .- She was a tall woman. Her face denoted great determination, and her manner was that of a person thoroughly in earnest. No one would have supposed from her widow's weeds, and the entire absence of the glaring red advertisement which characterizes the adherents of that fahatical sect, that she was a member of the Saivation Army. But her zeal he selling the "War Cry" attracted the attention of every passer-by. The boys in the Liberty hose-room laughed heartly when they saw her rush down State street in hot pursuit of two farmers who were driving a wagon loaded with material used in promoting vegetation. But they were a little too previous. The cadet, baffled in her efforts to capture the farmers, made a charge on the hose-room, and before the boys had time to retreat they were made prisoners. Every man was obliged to purchase a "War Cry," and one more susceptible to female charms than the rest chipped in a quarter to encourage the lady in her good work. She did not need much encouragement. Seating herself in a chair near the window she suddenly exciaimed:

"You men may not believe it, but I have visited woman. Her face denoted great determination,

to encourage the lady in her good work. She did not need much encouragement. Seating herself in a chair near the window she suddenly exclaimed:

"You men may not believe it, but I have visited heaven and hell. I've seen 'ein both, praise God! Nobody can't tell me nothing about either of them, for I know more than all the ministers and all the scientists in the world put together. I was in them too places eight days. God took me out of the body, and not one of my children knew it. I went about doing my work as usual, but my spirit wasn't there."

"Tell us all about it, madam!" chimed in a dozen volees. "What kind of a place is heaven?"

"Well, now, you keep quiet and I'il tell you," said the old lady, smoothing her dress complacently, "I saw a great mountain of red and gold. Out of the top of the mountain there were seven flaming swords, and on each sword there was an inscription. On one were the words, 'God cannot err,' and on another, 'The power and mightness of My kingdom shall be known unto men.' And I saw the mountain lift liself, and suddenly there appeared twelve holy angels in spotiess robes. One was taller and more majestic than the rest. He had dark eyes and long, flowing black hair, and of such a loving, heavenly expression to his face. And the angels glided along to the great square place, and I was told that I mist not look there, for it was the place of holy mysteries. And my feet were firmly placed upon a rock, and the great waves of the water of life came roiling up and threatened every moment to enguigh me. I could not help erhiging, but the rock that I was stauding on was Christ, when I remembered that I had no fear. And then I saw hell. It is a great purple river, and in the midst of it there is a chasm which looked like exception. The angel I had seen in heaven stood in the river. His clothes were all mildewed and torn, and his face had a wan and hagrard expression. I never saw so much suffering and misery in a face before. I knew that it was stata. Who had fallen from heaven. The river flowe

easy.
"Did he sign it or you!"
"Say, boss," slowly began the man, "has you any doubts dat Kernul Dun!ap signed dat ar' or

A No-Account Negor.

[Detroit Free Press.]

THE COLORS OF THE 26TH.

Reminiscences of the Battle of Winchester.

Far Away in Ruper's Land.

Reminiscences of the Battle of Winchester.

Far Away in Ruper's Land.

Far Away in Rupe

Fish, and Situated in a Fertile Region.

A Cance Trip of 120 Miles Over the Waters of the Beautiful Lake.

QUEBEC, November 19 .- F. H. Bignell of this ity, who left in June last in command of the transport expedition to Lake Mistassini, has recently returned home. He preceded the main expedition in charge of John Bignell, P. L. S., and explorer, and A. J. Lowe, geological survey, for its anticipated stay of eighteen months or two

Mr. Bignell left Chicoutini with canoes laden, and assisted by nineteen men, chiefly Indians. By great difficulty he reached the province's northern boundaries, or the heights of land which, he says, are only perceptible to an experienced eye. the elevation being only about eight feet, and an ordinary observer would be unable to appreciate the change which this great watershed makes in attention be called to the different flow of water, one rushing northward to Hudson bay and the

other southward by the Saguenay.

They then crossed into Rupert's Land, and after eight or nine miles' canoeing, or 350 miles from Lake St. John, the party reached Foam Bay, the southwesterly extremity of the great Lake Mistas-sini, and eighteen miles tarther on the lake they reached the Hudson Bay Company's post where provisions were left for the main expedition. Trade is carried on at the post by the com-Trade is carried on at the post by the company giving the Indians provisions and outfits for skins and furs furnished by them. No money is used, and though the Indians have heard of strong liquor they do not know what it is. There are usually intry to thirty-five families in the neighborhood of the lake and they are called the Montegnals tribe. They are of fine physique, but are a degraded race and of filing physique, but are a degraded race and of filing habits, notwithstanding their temperate habits. They are nominal Christians, the post being visited about once year by a Protestant clergyman from Moose Factory on James' Bay. They are strictly honest, but very superstitious. Mr. Bignell says the lake waters are very like the waters of Lake Superior, and actually

tieman's story as it was fold me by him, and from a journal which he kept during bis travels I was permitted to make some extracts, taking the names of places visited, etc.

Leaving his home at the age of 18 years he went to Boston, making the trip on foot, and after remaining there for some lew weeks shipped before the mast in a vessel bound for the West Indies. Here he remained for eight years, during which time he was married to a native of the islands, and she had by him three children. Leaving the West Indies he came again to the states and with his family moved to Virginia, where, out some eight miles from Riehmond, he purchased a farm and remained upon it until 1836, when, having a good opportunity to sell and not liking the climate of the Old Dominion, he closed out his effects and moved to near what is now Franklin, La., and purchased a cotton plantation and a few slaves. Here he remained for ten years. His few slaves became many, and, under his thrifty management and careful supervision, his pantation became worth much more than he had baid for it. Fearful of the fever which in 1846 was so prevalent in that section and losing his youngest boy by the ravages of yellow jack he again made up his mind to sell out and go West. It took some little time to close out the plantation and slaves, but it was finally disposed of with out little loss. Taking four large wagons, each drawn by four mules, loaded down with bousehold goods, carrying all provisions necessary for use during the winter months, a common army tent and the Swarmed with Various Species of Fish, including huge lake trout, speckled trout, river by four mules, loaded down with household goods, carrying all provisions necessary for use during the winter months, a common army tent and the few neccessary articles to cook the provisions in, he with his wife and family set out for the Indian Territory. He had at this time some \$15,000 in gold which he took with him. In December, 1846, he found himself about 100 miles north of the Texas line. Here a log house was erected and stockade built.

"Of the sufferings which we underwent during the first year of our life there," said Mr. H., "no pen can ever paint, no tolique can fell one half. Our only neighbors were roving bands of Indians, who were not hostile. I purchased of them pelts and furs for two years and over, which in turn I would take to the nearest trading post and dispose of to the traders, as may be imagined, at a large profit. trout, fresh-water salmon, large pike, pickerel, perch, white fish and a species closely resembling perch, white fish and a species closely resembling cod. Fur-bearing animals include beaver, lynx, otter, black bears—all of which are numerous. The region around the lake and its banks is well wooded. The general character of the region is flat and undulating, with occisional tracts of excellent arable land, the whole, as far as could be judged, resting on a limestone foundation and outcropping rocks, show promising mineral indications. At the Hudson Bay post Mr. Miller raises fine fields of potatoes. He also raised all sorts of vegetables this year, and had a fine crop of beas in full, maturity. The climate is very agreeable, the highest mark the thermometer reached for some years being 120 above in the summer, in the middle of August; and the coldest weather experienced was 20° below. The main body of the lake never freezes over till January, and generally breaks up about June.

On his return trip Mr. Bignell took a different route from the one taken to reach the lake, and came by Rupert's inlet. He states that the general head of the great Lake Mistassini, as far as known, is from southwest to northeast, stretching away from Foam Bay, and the height of land in the southwest to an unknown distance towards East Maine and Labrador. In fact, no one at the post—Hudson Bay Company's servants or Indians—could say what were its dimensions, or where it ended, and no information was on record there, either, on the subject. The only thing certainly known about it was that it seemed to be cod. Fur-bearing animals include beaver, lynx, "In 1849, when the California gold craze swept over the country, learning of the discovery of the metal from a trader at the post, I took the fever, and, leaving my wife and children, I set out for San Francisco. Here in the mines I worked for two years, struck it rich, had my dust shipped to Chicago by express, and set out for home. Arriving at St. Louis, I took a steamer down the river to Arkansas City, where I set out across the country with such guides as I could pick up from point to point for my home. Of the trip I need not speak. At last I came to my cabin. I found my wife and both children murdered. They had been kined and scalped by the Indians. My wife was literally cut to pieces. Her heart had been done hot more than twenty-four hours previous to my arrival. I remained only long enough to bury my dead ones, and then set out to go back over the trail I had so recently come over.

An Expansion of the Rupert River, just as the great Western lakes are an expansion of the St. Lawrence. At a point distant from the post about 120 miles to the eastward the Rupert river intersected from the eastward, flowing from little Lake Mistassini, which is only another ex-pansion of the river, and which observes the same

general features of the great lake, but hes between it and Height of Land.

From the 10th to the 17th September he was in From the 10th to the 17th September he was in the great lake, noticing the low lying character of its shores, the deep and numerous bays with which they are indented, and the enormous depth of its water, which render it navigable by almost any sized craft. Occasionally islands were met with, some of them very beautiful, and others pretty large. Upon one of these he was weather-bound for some time, the sea on the lake running mountains at the late. The 12th and size of paying. named."

We copy from among the many the following points of interest: Edinburgh, Dundee and Greenloch, Scotland; then crossing the North channel, Belfast, Dublin and Queenstown, Ireland; Barcelona, Cadiz and Oporto, some of them very beautiful, and others pretty large. Upon one of these he was weather-bound for some time, the sea on the lake running mountains high. On the 17th, 120 miles of navigation had been made, and yet the body of the lake which had gradually expanded had not been reached. He feels satisfied that the great lake and its satellite form no part of the Saguenay system, but he beyond it altocether in Rupert's Land. It is stated that the Hudson Bay Company have had their agency there for upwards of a hundred years, but have held it a secret that a lake of such dimensions ever existed. The size of this body of water is supposed to be as large as that of Lake Superior. Mr. Bignell, on his return trip, failed to meet the main exhibition, but thinks they have arrived safely and are at work. Ireland; Barcelona, Cadiz and Oporto, Spain. Then crossing the Mediterranean to Palermo, Slaily, Maples and Leghorn, were next-visited by the wanderer. Crossing the Apenines from Genoa to Milan he next-goes to Bologna, Trieste and Vienna. Four months afterward we find him at Amsterdam. Hence he went to Smyrna, Beirat, Madrid, Moeha, Surat, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Singapore, Laigon, Hong Kong and Canton until finally he reached Pekin. After resting a little here he started for Constantinople; thence to St. Petersburg, where for two years he was in the Russian army, and he has now with him his commission as an officer of the Guards. Leaving the service at the end of his enlistment the came to Paris and thepee to London. From this point he sailed for Newcastle, Australia. By this time he began to be tred of roving, and at the first opportunity took a vessel which brought him to Santhago, South America.

A Gorgeous Equipage, a Statuesque Tiger and a Fair Driver.

brought him to Saitlago, South America. Iwo years after we find him at the City of Mexico, where he has ever since remained, until the opening up of the Mexican Ceatral railroad, when he came to New Orleans, and from there to Portland. Here he foamd himself without money and without friends. Taking his few clothes in a sack and keeping his notes of travel with him he started on foot for the scenes of his childhood. He had succeeded in reaching Bethlehem, N. H., where he was picked up by the authorities and sent to the poor nouse, where he will end his days. Mr. Hubbard has a very good education, having gained it largely by his many experiences in life. He can speak fluently German, French, Spanish and English, Having spent some \$50,000 in travel, Mr. Hubbard now says he only desires a comfortable home to die in. He is a member of the Baptist Church, having been baptized by an English missionary in 1860 in the River Jordan with thirty others. [New York Sun.]
An equipage whirled around the corner of Thirty-minth street yesterday morning about 11 o'clock and dashed up Fifth avenue with a clatter and rumble that attracted the eyes of the spectators and brought a crowd of well-fed looking faces—to the Union League Club's windows. There was a team of blooded horses harnessed to an English vehicle that looked something like a mail phaeton. The horses were perfectly matched, beautifully built and mettlesome and fiery. Their necks were arched, and as they threw their heads in the air the heavy chains that ran from the pole to their collars rattled musically. The harness was gold-plated, and the collars and reins were as white as snow. The phaeton had small wheels with many spokes, and was bottle-green in color. In the rumble behind sat a tiger in top boots and a tight-fitting coat. His arms were folded and he held his nose high in the air. He seemed to be a part of the vehicle. Directly in front of him and on one side of the seat was a beautiful scotch collie with siken ears and delicate paws. His nose was held in the air, too, and he seemed like a statue, except for the softness of his coat.

Beside him sat the driver. The toes of her tiny boots were pressed close together on the foot-rest at the foot of the dashboard, and she sat on her raised seat with an erectness that even the groom behind 'might have envied. It may be said that her finely chisciled nose was also held in the air. She was clad in an English jacket that fitted her superb form perfectly, and she kept her big eyes straight before her between the heads of her blooded horses. On her hands were gloves with gauntlets that came above the elbow with a crest worked upon the back of either hand. She held the reins well down, and balanced a long whip across them as the horses bounded along.

As the team dashed across Fortleth street two girls, who were walking down Fifth avenue, saw the fair driver, and one of them waved her parasol and stepped to the curb. The lady in the phaeton turned her horses toward the curp, and drew them up with an abruptness that seen their heads four feet high in the air. The tiger slid from his place and stood at the ter and rumble that attracted the eyes of the spatches yesterday morning stated attempted to commit suicide on Saturday, was a member of the

jumped for the rumble, caught it by the merest chance, resumed his statuesque pose and folded his arms serencly. His mistress never looked around to see if he was there, and the nose of the dog was still high in the air. dog was still high in the air.

Sweet Butter Fifty Years Old.

spatches yesterday morning stated attempted to commit suicide on Saturday, was a member of the Helen Blythe "Creole" troupe. In a fit of jealousy, caused, it is stated, by the attentions of the manager, Edward Clayburgh, to another woman of the company, she took a dose of landanum. In her room at the Grand Hotel a half bottle of landanum was found when she was discovered in an unconscious state. She was finally restored, and that evening she played the wronged wife of George Duhamel, but she was so weak that she swooned at the end of the performance.

Donna Magiaxa is from Boston, where she was graduated from and was afterward a teacher in the Boston School of Oratory. As Mrs. Lilian B. Abbott she visited Denver, Col., three years ago, where she was engaged in teaching elocution and training amateurs for the stage. She gave school entertainments when showed that she had considerable dramatic ability, and her beauty, artistic dressing, and elegant wardrodes were "praised by both press and public." Her road to social recognition was easy, and in a few months she was married to W. B. Daniels, of the firm of Daniels & Fisher, millionnaire dry goods merchants of that city. New York and the watering places were visited during the honeymoon, which was as brief as its conclusion was abrupt. A separation was arreed upon, and Mrs. Daniels received money and property to the value of \$75,000. A few months ago she came to this city and assumed for her stage name that of Donna Madixxa. It was stated in Denver at the time that the cause of this separation was Mr. Daniels' jealonsy of an English capitalist, who claimed to be the descendant of a lord. This alleged aristocrat was engaged in floating wildeat mining and irrigating duch canai schames, in which he was not very successful.

The actress then secured an engagement with the Creole company, nominally to perfect her dramatic training, and later in the season she was to appear as a star in the "Strangiers of Paris," which company was to be under the same management as that [New York Sun.]
GUILDERLAND STATION, N. Y., November 3.—
Fifty years ago the Jupp family, famous butter Fifty years ago the Jupp family, famous butter makers of the Hudson valley in those days, lived on the farm now occupied by James McChesney Mrs. Jupp always packed her butter in peculiarly-shaped fars, and, before sending a jar to market, always lowered it into the well in, the farmyard, where she left it submerged for several hours to narden in the cold water. One day in 1834 she lowered a jar into the well, and the fasienlings which held it broke, and it sank to the bottom. No which held it broke, and it sank to the bottom. No attempt was made to recover It. A few days ago Farmer McChesney was cleaning out the well, which had become, for the first time in its history, almost dry, when he found the jar. In taking it from the well he accidentally knocked it against the wall and broke it. There were about two pounds of butter in the jar, as solid and sweet as it was when put up fifty years ago. Both jar and butter are now on exhibition at the McChesney farm.

There were three or four of us in a grocery store in Macon when a tall, solemn-looking negro entered and presented a written order for \$5 worth of goods.

"Did Colonel Dunlap give you this order?" sharply inquired the grocer.

The negro scratched his head and looked uneasy. A Crisis in the Hocking Valley Strike. Columbus, O., November 24.—About forty of the leaders connected with the recent attack on Murray City and destruction of property in the "Did he sign it or you!"

"Say, boss," slowly began the man, "has you any doubts dat Kernul Duhlap signed dat ar' order?"

"Of course I have!"

"Den dat settles de case an' I doan' want no trade. If my son Julius can't do better dan dat arter practicin' fur a hull week Pze gwine home to tell him dat he'd better drap "the" shun an' pick up de cotton-chopper?"

Murray City and destruction of property in the Hecking valley are to be arrested today. It is the are destruction such a furn of affairs as to demand, the aid of the whole State militia. The strikers had just arranged for a continued stege by raising subscriptions in New York and other citles. This will demoralize things all around, and mightings are generally entertained that a crisis has now gone in the Hocking valley strike. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE MONEY MARKET. The week closes on quiet and unchanged money

them. General business continues very slack. there is but a limited inquiry for the use of money there is but a limited inquiry for the use of money and the banks are continually adding to their already large surplus of tide and leanable funds. Local quotations for loans and discounts are unchanged from those of last week, ruling as follows: Good mercantile paper ranges from 5@6 per cent, with 5½ as the ruling rate; fair grade missellaneous paper, 6@7 per cent, ruling at 6½@67; prime corporation notes and acceptances rule at about 4@4½ per cent, but with few transactions reported at any price; collateral loans on call range from 8½@6 per cent. Der annum, occasionally a fraction lower or higher, according to the security. The banks are meeting the wants of certain of their patrons at 5 per cent, while good business super is quoted on the street, outside of the banks, as ruling at 5½. Short-time collateral loans are granted by the per cerit, while good business paper is quoted on the street, outside of the banks, as ruling at 5½. Short-time collateral loans are granted by the savings banks and trust companies at very low rates of interest, but security of the very best, that which can be turned luto cash at a moment's notice, almost, is required. The country banks are making local discounts at fates similar to those ruling in Boston, but report inquiry for accommodation as very moderate.

The rate between banks for the use of balances remains unchanged at 2 per cent.

The gross exchanges at the clearing-house yesterday were \$10,941,482, while for the week they aggregated \$67,080,531; yesterdays' balances were \$1,822,383, and for the week, \$9,417,730.

New York funds are seiling at 15@25 cents premium per \$1000.

Foreign exchange has strengthened off and on during the week, mainly on account of the great scarcity of commercial bills, although the demand from merchants is not large, and rates close firm, as follows: Sight, 4.85½; 60 days, 4.81½; commercial bills, 4.79½; francs, sight, 5.20%@5.2144; 60 days, 5.283%@5.243%.

The Bank of England rate of discount remains at 5 per cent, and as the bank is now gaining in builton it is not probable that the rate will be advanced.

The market in New York for money remains

The market in New York for money remains quiet and easy, call loans on stocks being quoted at $1@1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., while commercial paper is still slow of sale, with rates as follows: Double-

ned paper,5@6 per cent.; single-named paper, The weekly New York bank statement shows a

Reserve. Increase. 2771,525
The banks are now \$40,246,050 in excess of legal requirement, as against \$37,474,525 in excess last week, \$5,283,000 in excess in 1883, and \$2,071,200 below in 1882.
The business failures throughout the country during the last seven days, as reported to the mercantile agencies, number for the United States 248, and for Canada, 29, a total of 277 failures. This is an increase as compared with last week, when the total was 235, the lacrease being mainly in the Western and Southern States.

Government Bonds These securities have shown strengthening prices, although fractional, during the week, and close firm. Closing bids yesterday, as compared with those of the previous Saturday, show an advance of \$\frac{3}{2}\$ per cent for the registered 4½s, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for the coupon bonds, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent, fur the 4s and 3s, and from \$2\tilde{2}2\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent. for the 6s.

LFurnished by Evans & Doane, Bankers and Brokers, 28 State *creet.1

Closing Quotations of Bonds and Stocks.

BOSTON MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE BOSTON DAILY GLOBE, SATURDAY EVENING, November 22, 1884. In the business situation is in a better condition than last week, our reports indicating an improvement in several of the leading departments, and trade has been been than the forms.

butter command good prices. Figs show but little change. The markets in other departments about nominal.

APPLES.—The apple market shows a large supply and prices are nominal. No. I haldwins are selling at \$1.5001 53 % bid, and Hubbardstons command \$1.75@2.00. Best varieties range higher. We quote: Snow, choice, \$3.00@. We bid; do common to good, \$2.00@2.50 % bid; Baldwins, choice apples, at \$1.50@1.02 % bid; Hubbardstons. \$1.75@2.00 % bid; Gravensteins, \$2.00@2.50 % bid; do common for the state of the stat orn lades, choice, 1767-c. de 106612c.
CHIESE.—The market has been quiet but prices are fairly maintained. Small lots of fine September and October factory command 1254@13c # fb, the demand being only for due favored kinds at our side quotations. Liverpool quotations, 578 6d. We

side quotations. Liverpool quotations, 578 6d. We quote:
New York and Vt. fine September, 121,921,234; 23 3; 5t. Lawrence Country, N Y, extra, 122,123; 6 18; Vermont, extra, 122,124; 6 18; Vermont and New York, good to choice, 114,241,24; 6 18; choice Western, 114,241,34; 6 18; do fair to good, 96,11e 78; common skins, 236 7 8 18; Worcester country, fill cream, 132,134,47 8 18; do common and skim, 62,10e 78 18; sage, choice, 132,134,27 18; do, tair to good, 96,114,67 18, and the state of the country of the coun and few sales. Cumberland and Clearfield are very quiet and without new features. Gas coal dull. We coute the following current rates:
Cannel, \$16 \(\) ton; American do, \$10\(\) 2 \(\) ton; Anderican do, \$10\(\) 2 \(\) ton; Anderican do, \$10\(\) 2 \(\) ton; Cumberland, \$30\(\) 5 \(\) 65\(\) 3 \(\) ton; anthracte, retail, \$10\(\) fon; Sydney, retail, \$10\(\) fon; Cumberland, \$3\(\) 65\(\) 3 \(\) 5 \(\) ton; anthracte, retail, \$5\(\) 00\(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) \$1\(\) ton; Cumberland, \$3\(\) 65\(\) 3 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) ton; anthracte, retail, \$5\(\) 00\(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) \$2\(\) ton; anthracte, retail, \$5\(\) 00\(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) \$2\(\) ton; anthracte, retail, \$10\(\) \$2\(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\) 5 \(\ COFFEE.—There has been a good demand for Rio

fair cargoes were quoted on a nominal basis of 10c at the close. For mild grades there has been a steady market and fair sales at current rates. We quote:

Mocha at 18½@19½c & B; Java, 12@21c & B; Maracaibo, 0½g@11c & B; L; Laguira, 0½g@11½c & B; B; Rio, ordinary to prime, 9½g%12 & B; D; Jaunaica, 9g/11c: St. Domingo, 3½g@0½c & B.

CORN.—The receipts for the week have been 308,600 bushels and the exports 128,041 bushels. The demand has been moderate, but prices are firm. We quote:

Steamer mixed at 57@58c; steamer yellow at 60@61c; high mixed at 62@63c; and no grade at 53@57c; yellow and extra, 64@56 & Bush.

DYEWOODS.—In St Domingo logwood there is a small supply and prices are firm at \$21.00@24 00 % ton, as to quality. Fusic is quiet and steady. Other dyewoods are outet and prices nominally the same.

EGGS.—There continues to be a quiet market for eggs, but prices greierally are well maintained though irregular. Strictly fresh lots are still very scarce and easily command extreme prices. Best Eastern sell at 28@20c 3 dozen. Northern and Proyincial have been selling at 26@27c 6 dozen. and fresh Western have solling at 26@27c 6 dozen. Arosstook county, 27@28c 3 dozen. We quote:

Esstern, fresh, 28@26c 3 dozen. We quote:

Esstern, fresh, 24@25c 3 dozen. We stern held stock, 20@24c 3 doz; New York and Vermont.27@28c 3 doz; New Brunswick. 26@27c. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. 26@27c. Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island acquires is steady.

FEDUR.—The receipts and exports during the week have been fair. The market has been quiet and with no change of importance for the better. The trade are still purchasing moderately, and for immediate wants. Sales of spring wheat bakers, \$3.75@4.50; spring wheat advents have been made at \$6.000 and c

3@4c W lb: spring iamb, choice, 6@8c W lb; do, common to good 3@6c W lb. good 3@6 m b.
-Cholee, 9@10e m h: do, fair to good, 7@8c
o. common. 4@5c m b; do, Worcester county,
9@11c m b; do, Worcester county, common. EIGHTS.-The rates to California are us has been a better demand. We snote at 10% of 174 bs; all 6% of 2 bs; 9% of 176 for 184 bs; and 8% of of 1% bs; and 8% of of 1% bs, average.

HAY AND STRAW.—Frade in hay has been quiet, and extra grades command \$18.60 9 \text{ of to.} Ordinary lots are selling at \$14.6016. Rye straw is in fair demand at \$18.6019 \text{ for to.} for choice. We quote:

Northern and Eastern, extra cid, \$19.00\text{ of one of init, \$12.00\text{ 00 0 } \text{ for point, common to init, \$12.00\text{ 00 0 } \text{ for point, common to init, \$12.00\text{ 00 0 } \text{ for it one reserved to to.}; said a hay some hay, \$860 \text{ for it, choice rye straw, \$18.00\text{ 00 0 } \text{ for it, choice rye straw, \$18.00\text{ 00 } \text{ 00 } \text{ to it, swale hay, \$860 \text{ for it, choice rye straw, \$18.00\text{ 00 } \text{ 00 } \text{ 00 } \text{ to it, swale hay, \$860 \text{ for it, choice rye straw, \$18.00\text{ 00 } \text{ 00 } \text{ 00 } \text{ to it, swale hay, \$860 \text{ for it, choice rye straw, \$18.00\text{ 00 } \text{ 00 } \text{ 00 } \text{ to it, swale hay, \$860 \text{ for it, choice rye straw, \$18.00\text{ 00 } \text{ 10 } \text{ 00 } \text{ to it, swale hay, \$100 \text{ 10 } \text{ 00 } \text{ to it, swale hay, \$100 \text{ 10 } \text{ 00 } \text{ 10 } \text{ 10 } \text{ 10 } \text{ 00 } \text{ 10 } \text{ 00 } \text{ 10 } \text{

Cabe Good apper 24429.

INDIGO.—Trade is steady and we quote fine Bengal at \$1 6521 80 \$1 \$1; and Guatemala at 6029 \$95.c, as to quality.

INDIA RUBBER.—We quote sales of fine Para at 40250c \$1 \$1; coarse do, 3814230 \$2 \$1 \$5.

LEATHER.—The market for sole leather has been fair. Priess are firm, and we quote the following current rates:

Sole—Buenos Ayres, light, 2222214c; do middle 23142244; do middle, 23244; c. commen.light, 21142 \$22344; do middle, 232434; de commen.light, 21142 \$22344; do middle, 232434; de commen.light, 21142 \$22345; do middle, 232434; de commen.light, 21142 \$22345; do middle, 232434; de commen.light, 21142 \$22345; do middle, 232346; do heavy, 2323

B gal.

OATS.—The receipts of oats for the week have been about \$8,385 bushels. The market for oats is moderate and prices are easy. We quote:

Extra white at 36@37c; No 1 white, 35@36c; No 2 white as 34@344c; No 2 white at 38@334cc; No 1 mixed at 33@34c; No 2 mixed, 32@33c.

POULTRY AND GAME.—The demand is chiefly for the base have Northern trikers for the Thanks. 2 white at \$4.034\sec. No 3 white at \$3.23\sec. No 1
mixed at \$3.634\sec. No 2 mixed, \$3.263\sec.
POULTRY AND GAME.+The demand is chiefly
for choice large Northern turkeys for the Thanksgiving trade, and sales have been made as high as 20c
\$\text{8}\$ by ordinary grades are theirly and selfting at \$1620
\$18\text{18}\$ cother kinds of fowl continute quiet. We quote:
Northern turkeys, choice, \$20\text{6}\$, \$\text{8}\$ bis common to
good, \$1.62\text{18}\$ is \$6\$ bis common to
good, \$1.62\text{18}\$ so \$1\$ bis favils, tresh killed, choice, \$140\text{18}\$ bis
\$\text{8}\$ bis do common to good, \$1.02\text{13}\$ cit \$1\$ bis spring chickens, choice, \$1.62\text{13}\$ cit \$1\$ bis open chickens, choice, \$1.62\text{13}\$ cit \$1\$ bis spring chickens, choice, \$1.62\text{13}\$ cit \$1\$ cit \$2\$ bis spring chickens, choice, \$1.62\text{13}\$ cit \$1\$ cit \$2\$ bis spring chickens, choice, \$1.62\text{13}\$ cit \$1.62\text{10}\$ cit \$2\$ bis spring chickens, choice, \$1.62\text{14}\$ cit \$1.62\text{10}\$ cit paid.

SALTPETRE.—The market for crude is unchanged, sales having been made at 5@54/gc w ib; nitrate of soda, \$2 20@2 25.

SUGAR.—The demand for raw sugar has been quiet, and prices are easier. We quiet?

Cut loaf and cubes, 65/gc; powdered, 64/gc; granulated, 64/qc; Fanuell A, 53/qc; Pembroke A, 53/qc; Cherokee A, 51/gc; Huron A, 55/g; Mohawk, ex C, 54/gc; ex C1, 54/gc; ex C3, 5c; C1, 44/gc; C3, 44/qc; C6

45gc.
TEAS.—The following are the current prices; Gunpowder, 2024bc \$\pi\$ b; Imperial, 20245c; Hyson, 142
See; Young Hyson, 18235c; Twankay, 10225c;
Hyson Skin, 1025c; Congou 18255; Souchong,
18255c; Ooloitg, 15265c; Japans, 16238.
WOOL.—The recepts of donestic wool fee the week
have been 5392 bales, against 7386 bales for the corresponding week in 1883, 7708 bales in 1882, 3nd
5977 tales in 1881. The imports of foreign have
been 404 bales, against 972 bales in 1883, 1440
bales in 1882, and 1937 bales in 1883, 1440

NEW YORK MARKETS. SATURDAY, November 25.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There was a quiet market, but the feeling among holders indicated increasing firmness of prices.

COTTON.—Futures were greatly depressed by unavorable foreign advices, which promited realizing sales, closing barely steady at 10,30c for November, 10,34c for December, 10,34c for January, 10,46 for February, 10,60c for March, 19,78c for April, 10,87c for May, 10,99c for June, 11,11c for July and 11,21c for August; sales, 87,000 bales. Spots 1-16c lower; midding aplands, 10 7-16c. Receipts at the ports, 42,333 bales.

GLOUCESTER FISH MARKET.

Brighton and Watertown Markets. Arrivals of live stock at Brighton and Watertown for the week ending Friday, November 21, 1884; Western cattle, 1215; Eastern cattle, 426; Northern, 1109. Total, 2750. Western sheep and lambs, 5940; Eastern sheep and lambs, ...; Northern sheep and lambs, 7735. Total, 13,675. 13,675.
Swine, 11,545. Veals, 420. Horses, 339.
Prices of beef cattle per hundred bounds, dressed weight, ranged from \$4.00 to \$9.50.
PRICES OF BEEF CATTLE PER 100 LRS. LIVE WEIGHT.

A NOVEL WAR EPISODE

Reminiscences by a Confederate of a Queer Combat.

flow a Detail of Infantry Attacked a Gunboat Without Flattering Success.

Discomfiture of a Jackass Adjutant on an Old Plantation.

[Murray in Washington Republican.] In the summer of 1862, shortly after the battle of Seven Pines, or Fair Oaks, the Federal gunboats on the James river were accustomed to come up the river within two or three miles of Drury's bluff (Fort Darling), and very frequently their crews landed, and, without saying "By your leave," helped themselves very freely to pro-visions and live stock from the rich plantations adjacent to the river banks. The intelligent contrabands, too, availed themselves of the opportunities which these frequent raids afforded to betake themselves and their belongings-and sometimes their owners' belongings-to the land of freedom represented by General Butier at Fortress Monroe. The planters on the banks of the James were thoroughly terrorized, and those of them who had the means left their plantations in the hands of their negroes and removed with their families into Richmond or Petersburg, or, in the words of the "Contraband Song":

He seed de smoke way up de ribber Where de Linktum gunboats lay, An' he tuk his hat an' be let' mighty sudden, An' I spect he's run away.

This state of affairs aroused the Confederate authorities, and special details of artillery from the best light batteries were made, escorted by cavalry with instructions to take position at favorable points on the river and to engage the gunboats, wherever found. Now, at this time the majority of the gunboats were wooden vessels, so that it is not to be wondered at that oftentimes the batteries got the best of them, for, by the selection of proper positions on the bluffs, the batteries would be

Out of Reach of the Heavy Guns of the boats for the first three rounds or so at a l

On the date stated at the beginning of this article the authorities were informed that there was a large amount of grain, forage and live stock on the plantation of Mr. Allen, situated on the left bank of the James, some three or four miles (if my memory serves me aright) below Drury's bluff. The information was given by Mr. Allen bluff. The information was given by Mr. Allen himself, I believe, with the request that troops be sent to bring the spoil into the lines. Mr. Allen, who was the gentlemen who had adopted the poet, Edgar A. Poe, as his son, lived in Richmond. For some reason or other the Federal gunboats had spared his property, and it had remained in pretty much the same state of hearty prosperity as existed before the war begun. None of the stock or grain had been molested, and, moreover, not one of the 150 slaves on the place had deserted.

had deserted.

Well, early one bright morning a detail consisting of four companies from the Eleventh and Seventeenth Regiments, each accompanied by a company of cavalry, left the lines before Richmond and, escorting a long train of wagons, took up the line of march down the Charles City road en route for the Allen plantation. No artiliery accompanied the column.

accompanied the column.

After a brisk, breezy march of three or four hours we reached the gate of the magnificent avenue of live oaks which led up to the mansion house, and found the entrance thronged with a fively, chattering crowd of blacks, who greeted us with the warmest of welcomes, having been apparently notified of our coming, but, true to their nature, men, women and children followed the battalion in its march up the avenue, begging for tobacco. No tobacco was grown upon the Allen estate, and for some time the negroes thereon had

It is needless to say that the men freely shared their "plugs" with these people, who had given them so hearty a welcome. Having stacked arms on the spacious and well-kept lawn before the house, the wagons were brought up, and under the direction of the overseer, one of the most dignified, intelligent and courteons colored men I ever saw or ever expect to see, they were loaded with the produce of the plantation. All the cattle, rses and mules that were not absolutely necessary for the support of the plantation colony were brought out and coralled, and drivers placed in charge of them. Meantime the cavalry was pick-

As indicative of the carpe diem nature of the negro it was sad to an intelligent mind to note how hightly the negroes witnessed the taking away of the animals which they had reared, the spollation of the crops raised at their hands, the removal of the furniture of the big house, familiar to their eyes from earliest childhood—all of which were signs that the conditions of their surroundings, with all the pleasant memories (for the negroes were the happiest people that ever existed when owned by humane and gentle masters) of childhood and manhood were suddenly to be changed. But they laughed and frisked about the troops, bringing offerings of fried chicken and succotash and cake and sweet milk and buttermik, until the men could eat and drink no more, but lay back on the smooth sward under the shade of the oaks smoking their pipes in a dreamy doice far niente, lazily watching the little half-clad piccanlanies, who were timidly fumbling about the cartidge boxes on the stacks of arms and eyeing wistfully the beautiful beautiful and the side of the day wistfully the beautiful beautiful and the side of the day wistfully the beautiful beautiful and the side of the day wistfully the beautiful beautiful and sink to the kiss. As indicative of the carpe diem nature of the fumbling about the cartridge boxes on the stacks of arms and eyeing wistfully the beautiful battle flag as its folds filled and sunk to the kiss of the languid breeze from the river. I shall never forget that pastoral scene — the old mansion house, the stately trees, the broad greensward, the dogs and the lowls about the great portico; the negro men, women and children sitting apart and contentedly smoking their pipes, which had been filled for them by

The Stalwart Fellows in Gray Uniform who were listlessly lying about in unconsciously picturesqu attitudes near their arms; the broad wheat fields on the right; the flower garden on the left, and over all the bluest of all skies, the Virginia sky. But suddenly comes the West Point cry of "Attention-n-n!" as an officer gallops up to the lazy line of men. Instantly every man is on the alert, and in his place behind the stack of arms. Then the adjutant announces that a gunboat is coming up the river close at hand, and 100 men are wanted for an ambuscade. The rank and file are all old soldiers, and want to know how in the devil infantry can successfully contend with a gunboat. No volunteers are forthcoming. An old soldier does not like to make an egregious

ass of himself.

But there happens to be with us the adjutant command for an attack upon the gunboat whose smokestacks had been discovered some miles of, down the winding reaches of the river, (and the James is "suakier" river, if possible, than the great "bether of waters" in its interminable twistings and turnings). To the utter disgust of the writer, his company was one of the four detailed to be under the command of the part-your-hair-in-the-middle cub from Lynchburg, who had attained his shoulder-straps, simply because he hair-in-the-middle cub from Lynchburg, who had attained his shoulder-straps simply because he was a nephew of the niece of General Garland, or some other such connection. Readers will please observe that "kissing went by favors" in the Confederacy as it did in the volunteer army of the North

I the North.

I may say here that nothing was more remarkale in our civil war than that the privates immeiately "sized up" the officers placed over them.

A Shoulder Strapped Ass they followed as a matter of duty in a perfunctor

manner, but even the instinct of discipline could scarcely conceal from him their ulter contempt, unless his hide was so thick that it could not be penetrated even by the spear of Ithuriel, so to speak. Again, no matter how unpopular a man might be as to his personal bearing, if he had exhibited in battle men would follow him to the death, because they believed that they were doing the best for their cause. The American soldier as a veteran is an officer in all but the shoulder-straps, and I believe that this statement may be taken as an axiom. But my indignant recollection has caused me to digress. This adjutant moved us to the brink of the river, and he had sense nough to range the men on a binf about sixty feet above the surface of the stream and where the channel was within men on a built about sixty feet above the sur of the stream and where the channel was w 100 yards of the bluff. A wheat field (the w was then nearly four feet high) extended a lutely down to the brink of the bluff, w dropped sheer down to the brink of the str According to the command of the str tant aforesaid the men iaid down on belies of the orbits of the surpost, the ng given that fre should be reserved until he adjutant) should give the signal. The old was so fussy and nervous that we knew whole affair would prove a fasco, and then at good could be gained, it was asked, except to ste the Federals to raid the Ailen plantation, ich had been bitherto unaccountably spared in visitation. We certainly could not capture unboat with rifle shots. Iting wore on, and after we had been watching an hour or so the two smokestacks of the gun-

boat came slowly rounding into the quiet reach of he river before us. Unsu pletously (the negroes on the plantation were true blue or they might have given warning) the boat came on, the officers and nren lounging about the decks, when, as they were approaching us at 100 yards, our nervous commander, instead of letting them get fully abreast of us, fired his rifle. We

Poured a Volley Into Them, and while the crew dived down into the hatchways like prairie dogs into their burrows, the captain maintained his place, and his hoarse voice was beard cry: "Back her! back her! bard." We on the bluff thought we had made a fine stroke, for at least five men were laying dead or wounded on the deck, and our little adjutant was jubilant, jumping up and cracking his heels. But we had counted without our host, and the tables were turned upon us with a vengeance. The crow's-nest on the main mast, which, in our ignorance, we thought a simple lookout station, was iron-clad, a simple lookout station, was iron-clad, with a twelve-pound howitzer on a pivot therein, and no sooner had the boat got clear of the bing around the bend of the river than they opened upon us with cannister at short range and gave us such a dose of it as made us laugh the wrong side of the mouth.

The speedy manner in which our men got through that wheat field with the cannister rather gabout us was a countion to sincers, and, by

through that wheat held with the cannister rathing about us was a caution to sinners, and, by way of interpolation, I may say the jackass adjutant was among the first who made tracks for a place of safety. The result of this foolish escapade was that ten good men were killed and wounded to further the ambition of an incompetent dude,

However, we brought back to Richmonia welcome supply of stock and forage.

CHASING WILD HORSES.

Story of an Exhilarating Ride After a Herd of Wild Ponies on the Island of Chicoteague.

[Letter in New York Times.] Upon inquiry among the stray natives that came out to look at the sloop Walpus as she nodded gracefully on the gentle swell just off the channel, I learned that most people who visited Chincoteague came to buy ponles. I was not a pony buyer, but I remember that a friend had commissioned me to buy a pony for him and ship it north at his expense. Then to the visiting natives I gave it out that I was about to ride over the island and pick out a good saddle pony, to be used in polo games and for riding after small game in half-cleared country. Within two hours a half-dozen saddle-horses were at my disposal. Early in the morning of the next day I mounted the best horse of the six, put my friend, the artist on the next best, and bidding the boy "Poge" and a young native follow slowly with a basket of luncheon and the rest of the horses, galloped off up

It was a beautiful day. The sky was cloudless. the air was clear, and a gentle breeze blew in fresh and cool from the dimpling stretches of sea far out beyond gray Assateague. A faint suggestion of haze hung upon the horizon, and into it the island merged into long, unquiating stretches of green and brown. Seven miles up the island we caught sight of a drove of ponies quietly feedng on the top of a small knoll. We made a cautious detour and got within a mile of them, when the wary leader saw us. He stood like a statue, gazing at us from the top of the knoll for fully a minute, and when he saw that we were moving straight toward him he wheeled suddenly, bounding like a western antelope, and sped away. The drove followed pell-nell, helter-skelter, each one trying to forge to the front. Instantly I felt the blood tingling in my cheeks, and I knew that the fever of the hunt was upon me. I dug the rowels deep into my shargy norse's flanks and gave chase. I have ridden to hounds across country, and I have charged a herd of buffalos on the plains of Indian Territory, but until my Chicartegue throughput here. tory, but until my Chincoteague thoroughbred had shaken himse I loose in that wild dash up the shaken himse? I loose in that wild dash up the island I had scarcely known what it was to ride. Much of the ground was soft and uneven, and ditches and hidden holes jurked on every hand, but my horse, in his headiong pace, seemed to forget everything save that a drove of scampering ponies was before him and a pair of sharp spurs behind him. It is an open question whether he feared the spur more than he loved the chase. In this mad run he bounded from side to side, made desperate leaps over ditches and holes, and plunged up and down sand dunes as though the way was as smooth as the shingle at Assateague. I clung to the saddle with knees and hands, and the wind roared in my ears like a gate whisting through the rigging of a ship. I wanted to look back to see what had become of the artist, but I could not turn my head in saiety. For half an hour this wild charge was kept up at full speed, and at the end of that time we had gained three-quarters of a mile on the ponies. Fifteen se-quariers of a mile on the ponies. Fifteen uses later I was near enough to pick out my y. Of course, it was the leader. He was a big, dsome fellow, with clean, siender limbs and a

handsome fellow, with clean, slender limbs and a beautiful head. It seemed to be only cantering along easily, and trying to encourage the old norses and the colts to greater speed. Even a novice could have seen that he was the born leader of the drove.

In response to a trifle more urging, my horse pushed past the rear of the drove toward the front. Instantly the drove scattered, each pony scurrying off in a different direction from that taken by his mates. The leader kept on a short distance straight ahead, as though trying to attract all the attention to himself. My horse laid back his ears in anger, and plunged forward. Perhaps it had been his regunar busness to chase that fleet-limbed leader. I was wildly excited with the hope of capture, and began to form a plan of action to be carried out when I should forge alongside of the wild leader. While I considered the details of the plan, he gathered the dust of the island under his quickly-moving feet, and left me alone in the far-reaching sand dunes and salt meadows. My horse did his best, but his best was of no avail. It was useless to follow such an antelope, and I turned and jogged slowly back to find my triend, and to consider new plans for the capture of the swift leader on some more lucky day.

EDUCATING A WIFE. A Quarrel, Thin Sleeves and Small-Pox Mar the Success of the Scheme.

[The Bibliographer.]
Day's ridiculous notion of educating a girl to be his wife on the most approved "Rousseau-an" pattern was naturally a falture, and this incident is the best known fact in his life. He chose two girls, in order to have a better chance of success: one from an orphan school at Shrewsbury-a flaxen-haired girl of 12, named by him Sabrina Sidney, after the Severn Algernon Sidney; the other from the Founding Hospital in London, whom he called Lucretia. He took the girls to France, where he hoped in quiet to discover and discipline their talents. In the course of the process they all three quarreled, and to add they recovered he was glad to return to London. where he apprenticed Lucretia to a milliner. Sub sequently this girl married a substantial linendraper and Day gave her a dowry of £500. Sabrina was given a further chance of educating her-self to fit her to become Mrs. Day, but it was imposseif to fit her to become Mrs. Day, but it was impossible to eradicate her sense of pain. When melting sealing-wax was dropped on her arms she finched, and she started and screamed when pistols were fired at her garments. When Day triedher fidelity by telling her pretended secrets, she divulged them in gossip with the servants. Finally she exhausted his patience by wearing this sleeves for ornament instead of warmth. He sent her to a boarding school for three years, but although she fell far short of his ideal, he was not altogether pleased when she married his friend Bickneth. Day fell in love with Honora Sneyd, who was engaged to the unfortunate Major Andre; and then he paid his addresses to her sister Elizabeth, but without success. Oddly enough, these two sisters became successively the wives of Richard Loveli Edgeworth, one of Day's early friends and a fellow-admirer of Rousseau and his educational system. At last Day was successful in his search for a wife, and on August 7, 1778, he married Miss Esther Milnes, a lady of fortune, well known for her philanthropic labors.

Roller Skating Flirtation

Lying on the right side, "My heart is at your

Standing on your nose, "I have no objection to a mother-in-law." Lying on your back, "Assist me." One leg in the air, "Catch me." Two legs in the air, "Mashed."

One skate in your mouth, "Crushed again." Hitting the back of your head with your heel Suddenly placing your legs horizontally on the floor like the letter V indicates, "I am paralyzed,"
Punching your neighbor on the stomach with
your left foot, "I'm on to your little game."
A backward flip of the heels and sudden coheston of the knees to the floor indicates, "May I
skate the next music with you?"

[New York Graphic.] Erastus Wiman, the Canadian financier, who ves on Staten Island, has given two handsome public bath-houses to Toronto, which are sit-uated on either side of the bay, and labelled in as the British Association excursion was sailing signs. "Ah," said he, turning to a friend, "I told you the Americans were an aneducated lot."
"Why so?" returned the other in amazement.
"Don't you see those signs there. What an atrocious way to spell 'women's'?" FOR FUEL AND LIGHT.

Strange Uses to Which the Candle Fish is Put.

Picturesque Seenes Among the Indian Tribes of British Columbia.

Writing a Book With the Light Emanating From a Little Dead Fish.

[Philadelphia Times.] "Turn out the gas," said a collector of curiosities, who had just returned from an extended trip, to a Times writer, "and I'll show you some thing new in the way of illumination.'

The speaker had unrolled from a thick bundle of Chinese paper several objects that had an ancient and fishlike smell, and thrusting one of them into a brass candlestick after the writer had turned off the gas he lighted a match and touched it to the end of the object. A moment later a clear, yellow light illumined the room. "Yes, it's a fish," said the collector in reply to a question. "Just take this Times and read a line or

so and be one of the few who have read by the light of a dead herring." The writer did so and found that he could read with the greatest ease, the light being equal to

that of an ordinary candle. "Yes, it is curious," continued the naturalist, "but nothing when you get used to it. I've got so that if I should see a man use himself as a candle I shouldn't be much surprised. But this idea of using fish is a queer one. I first observed it when I was on the north shore of British Columbia. I made a trip all through the country for the purpose of obtaining a skeleton of the rare rhytina that was killed off about a hundred years ago, and if I didn't find that I ran into some other curious things well worth knowing. I had lived in an Indian village for nearly a week before I heard anything about the candle fish, and one beautiful moonlight night was standing on the beach when I saw something that appeared exactiv like the reflection of the moon, only it was in the wrong direction. I called the attention of a native, who was not far off, to it, and immediately it seemed to throw him into the greatest excite

He Sang Out 'Eulachon!' as loud as he could, and in a few moments at least fifty men were on the beach launching their canoes. There was so much confusion that I could not learn what was the matter, but I tumbled into

one of the canoes and off we went. "There were two men in all the boats but ours, I making a third. One sat in the stern and paddled, while the other stood in the bow with a curious instrument in his hand that until now I had not observed. It looked like an enormous rake or comb, made of a piece of pine at least eight feet long, with a hole for a hand grip at the top, the lower part thinning off to an grip at the top, the lower part thinning off to an edge, into which was driven sharp iron or bone teeth from three to four inches apart, so that the weapon resembled a great comb held by the back. Its use was soon evident, and I saw that it was an arrangement for fishing. The ripple I had seen on the water was an enormous school of fishes, called by the natives eulachon, and to surround them now seemed to be the chief object.

"The canoes were swiftly paddled out until they were all upon the outside, and then they rushed at them at full speed, each man wellding his comb-like secop and dashing it into the sparking mass that gleamed like silver, and at every stroke so thick were the fishes that the teeth of the comb came up covered with their impaled the comb came up covered with their impale forms. These were quickly jerked into the box

and another dash made, and so on until the school was finally driven in shore, where the excited natives leaped into the water, knee deep in the throng, and fairly scooped them into their canoes, where their vivid phosphorescence made them look like moiten gold. The school Seemed So Terrified and Demoralized that they hugged the shore, and if the men had had nets instead of those outlandish combs they could have captured millions where they only took thousands. The boats were rapidly filled, however, and in an hour the excitement was over and the canoes were hauled by the exhausted fishermen up on the beach. In the morning they were emptied on the shore and the catch handed over to the squaws, who took the entire matter of curing in hand. They seated themup on them by piercing them through the eyes. Cross-pieces were then placed upon them to prevent their falling off, after which they were taken by children and placed in the smoke at the top of

their sheds.

"No; there was no cleaning or scaling at all; they were exactly as they came out of the water. When thoroughly dried they have a flavor of wood smoke, and then are taken and packed in large frails, made of cedar bark and rushes of various kinds. Now they are stowed away on a scaffolding, made of high poles, and are not touched until cold weather, as they form a winter supply, or cache. The natives call them, in our tongue, the candle fish, and they not only eat them, but use them to burn, as I have shown you. Previous to this catch I had had no light, but after I luxuriated in a candle every night and wrote my reports and took my notes all by the light of the culachon. The little fish seems fairly bubbling over with oil, so much so that I tried to fry one, and, turning away for a few moments, I returned to find the back and other bones jumping around in a lot of fat; the flesh had melted and actually turned into oil. You can squeeze it out of them, and you have no idea of its value to those people. The oil is a medicine; there was no cleaning or scaling at all;

As Fuel it Keeps Them Warm, gives them light and, is a healthly food in its dried state. When eaten, they are swallowed bones and all, or are partly melted. A candle fish is given to a child to suck on, just as we would give it a stick of caudy here. When they burn them they take a pointed stick, insert it in the ground and make a slit in the other into which a candle fish is thrust and lighted. There is no trimming or smoking, and when the light is no longer needed it is blown out and the remainder of the candle eaten; so there is no loss, you see, in these dips. Some there is no loss, you see, in these dips. Sometimes the fish are extremely abundant, and the
surplus are all made into oit that is used for a
variety of purposes by the natives.

"What do they stow it in? Well, nature again
comes to the rescue and they go to the ocean for
their bottles as well as their oil. One of the great
sea-weeds that grow off the coast has a hollow
stalk that is about as large as a champagne bottle.
These are cut into lengths holding three pints or
more and filled with oil when fresh and make
perfect bottles.

perfect bottles. "The candle fish is allied to the smelt, and is

"The candle fish is allied to the smelt, and is known scientifically as the mallotus pacificus. In former days it was found in the vicinity of British Columbia in vast quantities. The mouth of the Columbia river is said to have been a famous place for them, but the factories and the steamers have gradually driven them off, so that now there are only a few places, comparatively speaking, where great numbers can be found.

"There is only one thing," continued the speaker, "in the way of fish that I have ever seen to beat this, and that was in Africa, where they used a liqe fish as a doctor. Yes, instead of sending for a doctor they would send after this fish, and I don't know but what there was about as much sense in it as there is in a good many of our nostrems. I first noticed this pecular cure on the old Malabar river, where I went several years ago on a collecting tour. I was

Awakened One Night by Dreadful Groans

Awakened One Night by Dreadful Groam and cries, and getting up to see what was the trouble I learned that a child in the adjoining but had been taken sick. Upon going in to see if I could do anything 1 found the women filling a great basin with water. Into this was placed a catfish, the one we know as maiapterus electricus, that they took from a gourd that served as an aquarium, and into the water they then forced the child, making it pick up the fish. That it re-ceived a shock at first was evident, as it

child, making it pick up the fish. That it received a shock at first was evident, as it dropped it and yelled all the louder; but the women made it again take hold of the fish and whether it did any good or not I am unable to say, but the child soon stopped crying and seemed better. Possibly the fish benumbed it." "Then it was electric?" said the writer. "Certainly," was the reply. "The fish was the common electric catfish, common in African rivers. When first taken they give quite a powerful shock, something like that received from these street machines; and when examined they show quite a complicated battery.

"The next morning," continued the traveller, "I made some inquirles and I found that the catfish was a sort of African soothing syrup and given to bables quite regularly or any one else who happened to need a dose. As soon as a native child began to complain a tub or vessel of water was brought out and several of the fish daught if they were not on hand and the child made to get into it and play with the fish. Not only do they do this to cure the sick, but in some tribes the mother, when washing their infants in the morning, invariably make them take a shock by touching the fish. This, they said, made the baby grow to a strong man. The children, however, objected to it, and the squaling and screaming when the little fishes were brought out was something appalling. The children are also made to drink the water in which the fish have been, and finally, the fish itself is eaten, so that the remedy is a verifable cure-all, and can be taken externally or internally as the case may be.

"It is curious to note that the old Greeks and

Romans used the torpedo in the same way, and even the water that surrounded it was supposed to contain the means of miraculous cure. This was the primitive electric cure that has developed into the artificial battery of today."

DIARY OF A GOURMAND.

A Day in the Life of the Man Who Lives to Eat Described for Those Who Eat to

[The Caterer.] October 15. 1884--6 o'clock a. m .- Sun not yet risen, but dayinght flooding the east. It is the early bird catches the worm. Ring the bell and order something rare for breakfast, and at the same time request John to bring me a champagne

cocktail as an appetizer.
6.30 o'clock.—Sun above the horizon. Feel a coming appetite. Doze for fifteen minutes.
7 o'clock.—Appetite fully manifested. Ring and order one boneless sardine and half a lemon.

After partaking of which, stretch myself out in bed and again indulge in a short nap. Dream I am assisting at a clam-bake at Coney Island. nething which could not possibly happen, as I detest clam-bakes.

8 o'clock .- Wake up refreshed, Ring for coffee and a hot roll, after which smoke a mild cigar and

proceed to make my toilet.

and a hot roil, after which smoke a mild eigar and proceed to make my toilet.

9 o'clock.—Read the morning papers, look over my letters—chiefly invitations to dinners and suppers. If I keep on accepting them I fear I shall get the reputation of being a regular "diner-out." I must stop it. Indeed, it is rare that I sh down to a better dinner than I can order for myself at this hotel. My sister fancies that she knows how to cook. It is a fallacy on her part.

10 o'clock.—Breakf st. I tems: Whitebalt, fried, with brown bread and butter. (Had I not ordered this dish early it would not have been obtainable at this hour.) Ris de veau a la Mianatse, Brussels sprouss, yellow tomato salad, with mayonaise sance. Small bottle of La Rose, followed by a cup of coffee, with cream.

11 o'clock.—Take constitutional walk in Madison square. Observe an increase in the number of English sparrows. Am glad that the Ornithological Society has deelded that the sparrows "must go." I have lately had my suspicions that the little reed-birds which I have been eating were caught within the limits of New York City. After all if a sparrow is as satisfactory eating as a reed-bird, why shouldn't we devour it and say amen! In my walk I stopped and accosted George Francis Train, seated on one of the benches. Talked to him through a young girl interpreter. He thinks heaven would send a dire catamity on the city were the sparrows to be destroyed. George Francis is the strictest vegetarian I ever met; he never eats meats of any kind—not even sweetmeats. I regard him as slightly eccentric, and somewhat vain, especially as to the small size and symmetry of his feet.

12 o'clock, noon.—Feel the craving of hunger. Take a dozen blue points on the deep shell, with lemon juice and cayenne.

1 to 2 o'clock, me. Indulge in a siesta. Wake up refreshed, with quite an appetite.

2.30 o'clock.—Hake a drive through Central Park. Ston at the hotel and restaurant at the upper end.

of buttered toast.

3 o'clock.—Take a drive through Central Park Stop at the hotel and restaurant at the upper end, and partake, by special invitation from the proprietor, of a prawn saiad, very excellent. Can do no less in return than order a bottle of champagne, which I partake of with the proprietor. I find it

very refreshing.

5 o'clock.—Return to my hotel, indulge in a

very refreshing.

5 o'clock,—Return to my hotel, indulge in a cigar and peruse the afternoon newspapers. Order dinner for two, Miss Starrybelle having accepted my invitation to dine with me.

6 o'clock.—Dinner served. Item:

Soun a la Julienne, little vol-an-vent of oysters, fried smeits, tomato sauce, scolloped enicken (en coquille), Bechamel sauce, breasts of qualis in cutiets, with French peas, and macaroni with cheese, omelet souffle, pears, grapes, black coffee. The only wine was Chateau Yquem—to which ladies take most kindly.

8 o'clock.—Casino, with Miss Starrybelle.

11 o'clock p. m.—Supper at restaurant. Fried frogs, with toasted muffins, and a cup of tea. Miss Starrybelle expressed herself as much delighted with the manner in which I entertained her. I told her that I regretted, for her sake, that my sister, whom she is visiting, was unable to join us. She said it was, perhaps, just as pleasant as though my sister had accompanied us, and I think she was right.

12 o'clock, midnight.—To bed.

AN INDIAN LOVE ROMANCE. Swimming the Ice-Cold Missouri Under Difficulties for a Dusky Bride.

(Bismarck (D. T.) Tribune.] An Indian named Tsi-ung-che-ung, performed a truly wonderful feat yesterday, in the presence of a few admirers of his tribe, who gathered to witness his exhibition of daring and strength The hero of the tale is a strong, square-built, goodlooking Indian, and his feat was to swim the ice cold Missouri with his left hand tied behind him, his reward for this being the hand and heart in maarlage of a bewitching (?) daughter of one of his fellow scalpers. At 10 o'clock yesterdaymorning the together with the girl of his choice, were on the bank, just above the bridge, to see him start. It was a thrilling and pathetic scene. The young gallant gazed up and down the treacherous stream, while the girl ki-yled and sang in a weird, mournful manner a seemingly plaintive love chant. Everything was in readiness. The young Indian, with a graceful wave of the right hand, amid the encouraging shouts of the other reds, shook the hand of the fair prize for whom he was risking his life, chopped off a little aboriginal music in a sort of a good-by hello-II-dout'r-see-you-again air and plunged into the river. A yell then went up from the crowd of spectators which eaused the capillary integument of the reportoral cranium to start zenithward at the rate of a mile a minute. The swimmer bold dove from the bank, and was lost from view for a number of seconds, when he came to the surface several yards above the point from which he started, having made a long diagonal dive up and across the stream. He struck out boldly, paddling himself along with one hand. When he reached the middle of the stream he raised his arm and went straight down, disappearing beneath the muddy surface. As the waters clos dover him the maiden, who had been watching every movement with interest, manifested great nervous excliement. Just as she was about to jump into the frail canoe, which was half launched, her lover appeared with a careless toss of the head, and his raven locks floated upon the sureing waters. As he neared the opposite shore the admiting braves led by the glil began way. Indian, with a graceful wave of the right hand, head, and his raven locks floated upon the surging waters. As he neared the opposite shore the admiring braves, led by the girl, began waving their hands and singing a song of joy, and when he reached the bank and stood facing his admirers loud were the exclamations of gladness sent up from the point where he started. It was indeed a wonderful feat—swimming the stream with one arm completely disabled, and wearing heavy buckskin pantaloons and shirt, with no bont or body guard to accompany him. But he accomplished it with apparent ease, and for his reward received what to him was worth more than all else combined. The reporter was told the wedding would take place next Tuesday.

The Exclusive Briton and the Yankee.

[London Echo.]
The following anecdote is told in relation to the unsociable habits of Englishmen who travel. old American gentleman was travelling from Liverpool to London. Three gentlemen in all occupied the carriage, and tor an hour after the train had begin its journey never one exchanged a syllable with another. At last the American broke silence, and said: "Gentlemen, I am L — D — I have come from — I have been a merchant for fifty years, and now I am living in ease. I am 80 years of age, and I have two eyes and one tongue, and, like a great many of my countrymen, I take pleasure in using them. My eyes feel the period in which they have done me service, and I cannot read for the motion of the train. Having introduced myself, I trust, gentlemen, you wil not look upon me as a pickpecket." At this one of the gentlemen drew out his card case and gave his card. This example was immediately followed by the other, "What, gentlemen," said the American, "you do not seem to know one another; let me introduce you"; and with that he crossed his arms and presented the card of one to the other. This was the beginning of a warm and long friendship. train had begun its journey never one exchanged long friendship.

Imitating Their Elders.

[Detroit Times.]
They were walking down Davenport street: few days ago. Neither spoke. The pair had evi dently had a lovers' quarrel. Her face was stern and her nose balf an inch above the ordinary height. He was glum and miserable. Tears seemed ready to start in his eyes. The full width of the sidewalk separated them. Several persons passed and looked amused. Suddenly he burst into tears and ran across the street. She looked sad and lonely, but her teeth were firmly set to gether and not a sound did she utter. A gentleman spoke kindly to her, and, bursting into tears, she cried: "Artie's runned off an' lef' me, oh dear!" He was not over 6 or 8 years of age; she possibly 5. They had been sweethearts, but had had the usual luck.

Two Lovers United-By the Feet. [Altoona Sunday Call.]

There is a boy in Altoona that should be killed, Last Sunday evening he crawled under the sofa, and when his big sister and her best young man were sitting as close together as possible rigged a tleman came into the parlor to look for his cigar tleman came into the parlor to look for his cigar stub they thought they would occupy separate pews. The young man fell over the centre table and Mary sat down, upon the floor, with a two hundred to the square inch concussion that dislocated her adjustable bangs. The old gentleman thought that Adolphus was drunk, and hit him with his cane sixteen times before he could get himself loose and fall out of the window. The match is declared off.

LIFE IN A MINING CAMP.

Primeval Simplicity of a Boudoir in a Mountain Inn.

Lucky Negroes at a Concert How It Seems to Go Down in a Tunnel.

Peculiar Geological Formations - A Miner who Stumbled on Wealth.

[New York World.]

RED MOUNTAIN TOWN, Col., September 15 .-Imagine a town nestled in the mountain pines, with rough-hewn log houses all guiltless of paint and a race track (allas main street) 100 yards long, being the only stretch of level ground. This metropolis boasts two saloons, about four stores and, as a mighty climax, a hotel. Possibly some provincially prejudiced New Yorkers would prefer the Windsor or the Victoria, but that would be to slap the face of the soul-widening goddess, Experience. To be sure half a pane is out of the front door, and on the opposite side of the small room swings a kitchen door with a permanent objection to latch and just beyond is an "entrance out" that hap pens to have no handle; but who would object to a circulation of such fine, pure air as one finds here, 11,900 feet above New York harbor? This much ventilated room is as ingenious as a

Yankee invention, being general thoroughfare, parlor, universal wash-room, office and sional bedroom. It served as a concert hall one evening when we were visited by a couple of darkies, who own a good mine and yet were working on the new road for a "grub stake," to get

On the concert evening the little room held thirty souls. A sad-voiced fiddle that wandered in original keys was brought, and the big black startled us by bellowing.

Oh, won't you bury me, mother, mother?
Oh, won't you bury me, mother, mother?
Oh, won't you bury me, mother, mother,
Way down by the sycamore tree?
For I'm gwine to git married, mother, mother,
I'm gwine to git married, mother;
I'm gwine to git married, mother,
Way down by the sycamore tree,
Moonlight, starlight,
Moonlight shines so bright.

Their great boots, bubuailed and caked with

Their great boots, hobnailed and caked with

The Fiddle Mumbled Independently along. The livery stable man sat in the long sink leaning heavily against the water-barrel in the corner and helped them out with the refrain. On a bench in a dark corner some girls got the which are borne in and out of the dining room for meals, were on side, while a wide bench covered meals, were on side, while a wide bench covered with a gray blanket (mountain sofa), was crowded, and at last was pulled away from the table so that newcomers could take an elevated seat. A sickly kerosene lamp on the table cast weird, low shadows on the fine, manly faces of the roughlooking fellows who lined the wall of the little room. A dirty roller-towel figured as drapery, and a great Sunday school text glared down from the wall at the odd audience, the roaring darkies, struggling fiddle and the highly edified Eastern spectators.

The boudoir was another revelation to my be-The boudoir was another revelation to my benighted ignorance. The stairs led into a large
space in which were two beds and the kitcheff
stove-pipe. Partitioned off were a half dozen little
rooms and we entered one. A candle stood on a
solitary wooden chair, a home-made bedsteal in
pine, in native yellowness, covered with red comfortables, some hooks, a tin lard pall, an old blanket by way, of carpet completed the truly charming
simplicity of our apartnent. We must add sundry
embellishments, such as a midnight chorus of
snores and a little friendly gaie that, playfully
scorning the loose-jointed window as a barrier,
entered and gambolled sweetly over our temples
the livelong night.

At breakfast one man observed: "The rain was Trickling Down the Back of My Neck in the night and woke me up."

"What did you do?" asked the horrified East-"Just moved a little away," answered the

Then we realized that another luxury beside a feather bed and a chair had been granted us, for we had been protected by the only unleaking roof in the house. The terrible rain had sprinkled every bed, boots and clothing were wet, the floor damp enough for rubber shoes, and tin palls to catch the leakings spotted the house.

All that dismal, rainy Sunday we hugged the wood stove and fought the drafts. One man At that distait, and Sanday we hogged the wood stove and fought the drafts. One man soleonly read a dictionary; some the old papers. Others told us of the terrible winter when the snow was twelve feet deep, and their only occupation was digging tunnels through it from place to place and show-ling it off the roofs. Others, when spoken to, would instaut, pull a bit of ore from their pockets and begin exvatiating upon a "property I'm interested in, just over there. Yes, big streak of mineral; assays give 120 ounces in silver and 40 per cent. lead. Like to have you look at it. It's just up that mountain. Go nearly there on horseback," meaning the horse had to climb about one thousand feet, and then the poor tenderfoot would have to scramble over rough places for about half a mile. Each man would then have his specimen to show, and rough places for about that a fine. Each man would then have his specimen to show, and some seemed to have their pockets full of mineral. One inch fall of snow ended the fifty-six hours' rain, and dazzling indeed was the reflection as the radiant sun poured down from a heaven of intense blue. All the sharp, jagged outlines of the rocky peaks, freshly powdered with whiteness, showed in

Exquisite Clearness in the Rarified Air. and the wonderful beauty of a perfect Colorage day seemed to waft our thoughts to heaven. A mile from this stronghold of Democratic principles is the famous Yankee Girl mine. It was discovered by chance. A miner in an adjacent camp saw a deer in the valley, selzed his rifle and started in pursuit. When he came to where the deer had vanished in the timber he sat down handled the stones around. They seemed s heavy he broke open one, and another and another, and found them to be galena. So he and his partners staked a claim and started a tunnel; when twelve feet in, the vein was ten feet square of perfectly solid mineral, a wonderful phenome-

The mine was bonded for \$65,000, but Messrs

The mine was bonded for \$65,000, but Messrs. Posey, Crawford and others from Silverton inneediately offered \$125,000, and on acceptance went to Pittsburg and raised the necessary funds. The lucky owners now are Hammond and McKay of Pittsburg and Crawford, the remaining twelfth interest being divided among some Standard Oil people.

Miners live well, we discovered, besides earning \$4 per day, for we took dinner at the Yankee Girl mine and had a really "good square meal" served on long tables covered with crean, white oileloth, at which we sat on benches on either side. The forly men who were our dinner companions sleep in a big room up stairs without the luxury of sheets, but with plenty of blankers, and they give the room a quaint, fantastic air by hanging their clothes on the rafters.

At this mine we first entered the ore-house, where the mineral is packed in hundred-pound bags. These are sewed up and borne to Silverion, eleven miles, by burros. But the ore must first be sorted. The car from the tunnel dumps it on big tables, and two men with a hose-pipe wash the dirt off and then

Throw Away the Waste Rock, and divide the ore as nearly as possible by values Next to this sorting-room is the boiler and the

hot, and then hammered sharp. Each taking a candle we entered the nicely-timbered tunnel, where a six-footer had to stoop occasionally. It was a little muddy, the drips from the candle were a little warm on our fingers and con-siderable water spattered on us, but these were additional pleasures. After going 165 feet we entered a large cave formed by taking out a 'pocket' of mineral, and there was the engine quietly working away in the dimly lit caver, looking odd enough. The steam is conducted through the tunnel in a large pipe. A terrific roaring noise, as of a mountain of rocks falling, started us, but in looking at the shaft we saw that it was a bucketful of ore that had silently risen from the depths being dumped into the car.

The lady of the party being anxious to descend in the bucket she and her husband and the obliging foreman stepped on the edge of the big barrel and grasped the cable. Being sure that it balanced the word was given and we slowly devolved. Between the timbers of the shaft we can't see of miners working in two stations before we got off. It is as yet simply a cave, this third level, 120 feet down. Candes were stuck in the rocky walls and by their light six miners were working in groups of two. One held and kept turning an iron rod from one to three feet long, while the other swung a heavy hammer with all his might and gave a grunt at every blow. When deep enough six-inch caps of powder are inserted in these holes, and just before dinner and supper the fuse lighted, and by the time the men return to work the smoke has all cleared away. The reports are like very heavy but short thuoderelaps, and are heard a mile. We picked out little pieces of the mineral that glistened around, and the foreman told us to "Take a good look, for you'll not see the like of this again," and we tried quietly working away in the dimly lit cavern,

to realize that every ton (about three cubic feet) of ore contained \$20,000 in silver.

Then the bucket gently hoisted us to the engine-room again. My companions went down a perpendicular ladder forty feet to the second level and climbed around and pushed through small places, coming up through another shaft, that gave them ten feet of rope-climbing.

It was wonderful to look down the main shaft and see the candle a miner carried become a smaller and smaller speck of light in the great well till it seemed stationary, and only the running cable showed that he was dropping to the very lowest level.

All the mineral does not run \$20,000 to the ton, but an immense quantity does. The first ore was shipped November 6, 1882, and the net profits since are over \$800,000, the expenses of labor, machinery, buildings and shipping the ore amounting to under \$100,000. One twelve-month the men's wages amounted to just \$27,000.

Another wonderful mine in this viemity is the Nailonal Belle. Being only a year old it is little developed yet, having merely the tunnel and a commenced shaft. A visit shows a curious formation. The mineral seems to come in lamnensed caves, and from these shoots of mineral extend many feet. Much of the ore is a fine putverized dirt that has merely to be shoveled out. In this mine are found great quantities of tale, or kaolin, the material of which fine chinaware is made. It is a soft, sticky white stuff, which is thrown away. So far much of the ore is galena, and this sometimes forms a coating of crystals on the "country rock." No distinct vein has yet been found, and it will be of great interest to watch the further developments of these two mines, both so rich and containing such quantities of mineral, and there are a good many anxious prospectors waiting to see their boast come true of their properties, for they all say: "Why, sir, just look at it and see if it ain't a second 'Yankee Girl."

WA.VING THE WEED.

The Irrepressible Nye Describes His Struggle With the Filthy Habit of Smoking Fine-Cut and Plug.

[Bill Nye in Detroit Free Press.] I have again renounced the pernicious and tering and lead a different life for several weeks, and it is a pleasure I would not forego. The joy of busting a long-established habit and asserting a manly independence of it, even for three weeks, is

Tobacco is a filthy weed-that is, it is a poison ous and venomous plant this week. It will be so till further notice. I remember very well the struggle I had to break off last winter. The doctor said I never would have flesh enough on my bones to catch a shrimp if I didu't stop the use of tobacco, so I stopped. For weeks I was uncertain whether I would renounce my pipe or not. It was a solace to me when I was lonely, it gave me much pleasure, and seemed to me, after a stormy and tempestuous career as postmaster, to be a very mild sort of vice. But I wanted to get fat: so one day when I was over at Bootjack Camp I threw my pipe over into the woods as far as the strength of a great

resolution could send it. resolution could send it.

I can well remember how it went hustling through the air, and how I went hustling through the air the following week on my hands and knees hunting for it.

It was about those days that I rashly resolved to keep a drary. I will sell it at a reasonable price to any one desiring an easy-running diary, with a prace in it to stick a pencil when not in use. I quote a few entries from the same:

January I, 1884—Have resolved to quit the use of tobacco and keep a diary showing what I did

I quote a few entries from the same:

January 1, 1884—Have resolved to quit the use of tobacco and keep a diary showing what I did each succeeding day, so that future generations may know the inner life of a great man. I also desire to keep a strict record here of my various private expenses, so that I may know from month to month where my money has gone.

January 2—How gloomy everything looks today. Made several New Year's calls yesterday, I am told. In an unguarded moment perhaps I did; but it was unintentional. I did not smoke, however, yesterday. I feel much better without tobacco in any form. Think I am galning flesh. I do not notice it so much in my body, but my head and feet are certainly much larger than they were yesterday. How much more happy and light-hearted we are when out from under the thraidom of an old vice that has clung to us for years—like a vice, as it were. Paid fifty cents for a pound of marshmallows to gradden the children's hearts, and while in a seal brown study on the way home ate them all. When I quit the use of tobacco I notice that I want to eat everything I see. Came very near eating the infant class at the Sabbath school yesterday.

January 3—I am getting a little bit irritable. I

notice that I want to eat everything I see. Came very near eating the infant class at the Sabbath school yesterday.

January 3—I am getting a little bit irritable, I notice, and several of my friends have called my attention to it. A poleeman last evening first mentioned it to me down town, Guess we can fix it up for \$5 or \$6. I shall have to get a new cost and perhaps a new nose. I cannot tell yet as to the nose. When the swelling goes down, so I can see over it better, I shall be better able to judge. At present it shuts up the landscape a good deal and gives me a sinister expression.

January 4—Went out waiking in the woods today. The air was crisp and frosty. I strolled over about where I threw my pipe along in the latter part of the year '83. I did not want the pipe, and yet, when I found it, after searching three or four hours, I felt a secret thrill of pleasure I do not know why. I brought it home thinking it might be convenient for some one who had no pipe and who might still be a slave to the abominable habit. I have in my mind a parly who might thus be benefited. He is a young man of great promise, and now none knew him but #to love him, none mame him but to praise. I will save the nipe for him. He will be pleased and gratified. He is my wife's first husband.

When I started out I announced in this volume

when I started out I announced in this volume When I started out I announced in this volume that I would quit the use of tobacco and keep a dary. I shall continue to do so, making, however, a slight change in the arrangement, by which I shall keep the tobacco and quit the use of the diary. The diary is now for sale. Smoking tobacco taken in exchange. No additional charge for the four days' labor already done on the work.

BRISK REMARKS ABOUT THE BUSTLE. Some of the Reasons Why American Ladie Like this Frenk of Fashion.

[Clara Belle in Cincinnati Enquirer.] It is an exasperating fact that the average bustle is like a flea for hopping out of the place

you put it in.
You hitch the thing on ever so carefully, and guy it by means of all its strings to such parts of your anatomy as seem reliable; you study the side views and the rear views by means of your mirror, and satisfy yourself that the distortive horrors of the style are at least in accord with the ridiculous design, and then you go out for a promenade, joy ous and bithesome for a while in the belief that you are strictly correct as a fashion-plate.

you are strictly correct as a fashion-plate.

By and by you pass a reflective window and give a side glance at your shadow. Tare and sounds! You mentally use that or some other execration which does not come under the category of outright American swearing, but which serves the feminine purpose of profamity.

The reason why is that the bustle has slid round to one side, making you look like a dot-and-go-one cripple or the doomed possessor of a gigantic tumor.

You readjust it furtively, and know no further peace, so keen is your apprehension.
But it is in sitting down that disaster to the bustle is commonly precipitated. The ball toilet of the season is very intricate in its rear

echanism. The shape of the draped protuberance pears no relation to the person within, and the faisity of countour must be snored up with exceeding care and skill in order to form the structure intended by the dressmaker. The beau may brush aside the tails of his coat to save them from wrinkling under his weight when he takes a seat, but the belle cannot do otherwise than squat squarely or so much of her bustle as hangs low enough to in terpose itself.

What You Hear in the Proof-Room, [Unerring proof-reader, thinking of the gradual

decadence of schweizer kase and waking up his copy-holder.] "Come, now; here's some poetry, and the fellow's set it in brevier-look sharp." [Reads]: "Slug, quads, up To die comma dash, to sleep comma dash paragraph, up No more semicolon dash, and by a sleep comma, to say we end paragraph, up The heartache one word comma, and the thousand spelled out natural shocks paragraph, up That flesh is heir to proposition comma dash, apostrople T down is a consummation paragraph, up Devoutly to be wished period. To die semicolon dash, to sleep colon dash paragraph, up To Sleep screamer, perchance to dream colon dash, ay comma, there apostropne S down the rub semicolon paragraph, up For in that sleep of Death up what dream hiss may come comma paragraph, up When we have shuffled off this mortal coll comma paragraph, up Must give us pause period paragraph. Reset in minion revise, fifty-three k. [To boy.] There, take this out to that blacksmith on slug seventy-four, and see if he'll ever set up editorial out of "Hamlet' again. [Impressively to copy-holder.] "Why, I played Hamlet at Keokuk to \$400 once myseif." Appearance of the revise: semicolon dash, and by a sleep comma, to say we

BRIC-A-BRAC.

Indian Summer. Ruby and russet the oak, Over the hills and the hollo A tremulous silvery smoke.

Everything sflent and peaceful. Everything pensive and hushed, The sky, like a beautiful altar, With purple and crimson fushed. Tomorrow may bring the tempest, Gloomy and cold and drear; Today we will bask in the sunshine,

For Indian summer is here. Contribution from the Lady Reporter. [New York Journal.]
It is a mighty mean married man who would

wilfully eat crackers in bed.

(Burlington Hawkeye.)
Oh, I am a rounder from Circleville, e bumps on my head are aching still: My voice is so hoarse I can scarcely whine, The fur is clawed off from my arching spine; My eye is closed and my ear is bent, And my ribs are confused to some extent: For all night long with wall and yowl,
From the wood-shed roof I've made Rome howl;
And the cats who know me in this old town
Won't know me again when the sun goes down,
For I (whack—hayen—thympa), thoreis areather. For I (whack-bang-thump!) -there's another Equinoctial shower of bricks and things.

In a Nutshell. [Rehoboth Sunday Herald.] "Explain to me the difference between Whigs and Tories," said Louis XV. to Madame de Vergennes. "Sire, the Tories are Whigs when they want places and the Whigs are Tories when they have obtained them."

> The Blissful Present. [Puck.] The farmer is busy thrashing: I hear the muffied blows, And also the fellow yelling Who gets the flaft on his toes,

I hear the partridge drumming Among the beeches dense. and I see the chipmunk running And out in the russet stubble

The quail doth sweetly pipe, And upon the breakfast table The old slapjack is ripe.

Just So. [Hollond Monthly.] A little boy in one of the city German schools, while engaged in defining words a few days since, made a mistake which was not all a mistake. He "A demagogue is a vessel that holds beer,

wine, gin, whiskey or any other kind of intoxicating liquor." A Woman's Nay.

[Waif.] No, Impudence, you shan't have one! How many times must I refuse? Away!

I say!
Or else you'll sure my friendship lose.
I cannot bear such forward fun. So, quick, begone! If not, I'll run! Why, now I'll have to be severe-

No, not a kiss to you I'll give-Take care-Iswear I'll tell papa sure as I live! I never saw a man so queer! But are you certain no one's near?

Joke of the Time of Louis XV. (Philadelphia Record.)
A man having built a large house was at a loss what to do with the rubbish. His Irish steward advised him to have a pit dug large enough to contain it. "And what." said he, smiling, "what shall I do with the earth I dig up from it?" To

which the steward, with great gravity, replied: "Have the pit made large enough to hould it all." A Realistic Lover.

I pictured my lover a hero Like the knights (I had read of) of old,

A man who was tender and loving, Besides being valiant and bold. He'd be so unlike other mortals, Their feelings he'd sure be above.

And he in all truth could assure me

That I was his very first love. My husband? Well, there he is you A man very mortal. I find.

And thoroughly unlike the picture I carried so long in my mind.

He's stubborn and cross very often, Though I know that I am not his first love.

[Chicago Herald.]
"You can come in now," said the family physiclan to the head of the house on the north side. "What are the returns?" "Three—two girls and one boy." "I want an official count, doctor. I don't want any '76 business in this." "Don't be foolish, man," "I fell you I shall suspect fraud until there is an official cauvass." Then he apologized to the doctor, saying that he had been so engrossed in politics that he had forgotten where he was.

[Cluskey Cromwell in the Republic.]
She never knew that music soft and sweet—
The patter of a little baby's feet:
She never knew the world of joy and bliss
That lingers in a husband's tender kiss;
She never knew the heartache and the pain
of living laying and that loying value. Of living loving, and that loving vaia;

She never knew the sorrow and the woe Of losing light from eyes whose radiant glow Was all her sun!

She lives in vain, you say? She lives in vain, you s If, then, to live in vain is day by day To go among the lowly and the poor, A ray of sunshine to each darkened door To soothe with gentle words and gentle touch Wretches who sinned, and sinned to suffer much; To be the link that joins a weary life

To God; to be the comforter of strife;
To be the soothing balm for every pain;
Then that grand woman truly lives in vain! [Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.] An Arkausas literary society recently discussed the question: "Resolved, That a circus is superior to a district school as a civilizing agent." The circus packed the convention from the start. Only one orator got up to speak for the district school. He was the teacher, and the district school. He was the teacher, and the president fined him twice and then made him sit down. The fines were for calling Pompeyeye Pompayee, and saying there were more schools in Boston than in Little Rock, and he was made to it down for uttering atheistic sentiments when he denied that "Root hog or die" was to be found in the Bible. To crown his disgrace, in summing up the president referred to his remarks as indicating to what a low state of knowledge and morals the habit of attending district school would bring a man. He then decided the question in favor of the circus, collected the fines from the unhappy pedagogue, and the society went out and spent the money for bread.

Pessimism. [Atlanta Constitution.]

After loving comes regret-After life, the retrospect—
(Beware!)
After life, the retrospect—
(Beware! Ewware!)
Life and love are empty dreams,
Shadows of what only seems.
(Have a care!)

After laughter cometh moan-After laughter cometh moan—
(Beware!)
Music hath its minor tone—
(Beware! Beware!)
Neither smile nor idle stave
Lights our pathway to the grave.
(Have a care!)

After jovance cometh pain—
(Beware!)
After friendship, swift disdain—
(Beware! Beware!)
Joy and friendship both are giv'n
To rack th' lost with dreams of Heav'n.
(Have a care!)

After youth, a driv'ling age-(Beware!)
After freedom, Timour's cage—
(beware! Beware!)
Th' young, the free, with all men tread
The darken'd chambers of the dead.
(Have a care!)

In ev'ry rose a hidden thorn-Darkly dies each crimson mern-(Beware!) Beware!) What to us are flowers and light, Children of eternal night? (Have a care!)

After warmth, the toy chffi—
(Beware!)
After ev'ry good, an ill—
(Beware! Beware!)
Freezing warmth and faulty good—
Shou 'we strive if strive we could

AN INNOCENT VICTIM:

Detective Lubin's Last and Greatest Work.

By HARRY MORDAUNT.

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CHAPTER IX.

CHAPTER IX.

M. LUBIN MAKES A TEN-STRIKE.

At the end of a few moments Anatole was visibly tormented by a desire to ask more questions.

He decided to do so after a long hesitation.

"Al!" said he, stopping after each word;

"there--were-false--witnesses."

"Two," replied the individual in black.

"And," continued Lochard, "if it is not being no inquisitive, M. Lubin, may I ask you the same..."

"Yes, M. Lubiff."
"I see no objection."
"Well, then..."
"I am going to see one of them, and the other ecompanies me."

Tain going to see one of the chin, and the core
companies me."
This reply was a crusher for Lochard,
"Why, M. Lubin," he cried, "do you mean that
these two false witnesses are—"
"You and your aunt."
"What?" exclaimed Anatole, in terror. Then
the continued with a constrained laugh:
"Come, monsieur, you are joking?"
"Do I talk as if I were?"
He certainly did not, and Lochard was obliged
to acknowledge it.

e acknowledge it.
"But, monsieur, I testified before the court,

"And you lied."
"Why —" "You did not find the child's cap in the Seine."
"I swear," M. Lubin.
"How could you have found it there, when you were not near the river on the 24th of May. Oh! do not deny it; you see that I am perfectly informed."

ormed."
Anatole bowed his head.
"He is the devil himself," he murmured.
M. Lubin continued:
"Who gave you this cap? That is what you must

"Who gave you this cap? That is what you must tell me."
Lochard kept silence.
"You will not speak? Just as you please; only listen to me attentively. You see what I have accomplished in a few hours, alone, in a city where I am not known. I have learned that you were not near the river on the 24th of May; I have discovered two false witnesses, you and your Aunt Boquet; I have acquired proof that she is your aunt, and that you concealed this relationship from the court, for the evident purpose of not awakening their suspicions as to the criminal understanding which existed between you in this affair, and, finally, I have informed myself as to your habits, and found the place where you pass your evenings. Well! do you think I have employed my time to some purpose?"

Anatole could not reply. He was overcome by

Anatole could not reply. He was overcome by terror and admiration.

M. Lubin continued:

"I had no need to question you to obtain this information. I can do without you to gain what further knowledge I require. In twenty-four hours I shall know the whole truth; that is all there is to it. But for you it in very different. If you make me a sincere confession of all you know and of the part you have played in this affair your frankness will save you; otherwise justice, which you have tried to deceive, will show itself pitiless, and will condemn you to to the severest punishment inflicted upon perjurers. Now, I do not insist; speak or keep slient, it is all the same to me; it is your affair."

And M. Lubin settled back into his corner like a man who has only one desire—not to be disturbed.

This indifference, this confidence in himself, so This indifference, this confidence in himself, so

fully justified by what had been accomplished in a few hours by this extraordinary man, produced a deep impression upon Lochard.

The infallibility of this man was proved to him. To attempt to deceive him would be absurd and dangerous. He decided then that the most prudent part would be to confess everything.

"M. Lubin," said he, after a moment's reflec-

tion. "What is it?" asked the old man, without mov-

ing.
"M. Lubin, I feel remorse."
"Weil, that is something."
"And I wish to tell you all."
"So much the better for you,"
"Well, M. Lubin, this is the truth."

"Go ou." "I am a bard worker, but I earn but little. I am always hard up. One day my aunt came to me and said: 'Anatole, do you want to make a "What day was that?"
"The 24th of May, in the morning."

"Continue."
"'A hundred francs,' I cried, 'is it possible that there is so much money in the world? Do you want me to rob the Bank of France?"
"'Do you want to make a hundred francs?' she

"'Do you want to make a hundred francs?' she repeated.
"What must I do?"
"'Almost nothing,' said my aunt to me; 'this is what it is: I am going to give you a little cap; you will soak it in water, and take It so a magistrate, whose address I will give you, and tell him that you found it in the Seine. And if the affair comes up in court you shall have another hundred francs to repeat the same story before the judges.'
"Two hundred francs to soak a cap and carry it to a magistrate seemed to me pretty good pay; I asked for an explanation and my aunt gave it to me. I did what she asked and got the hundred francs."
"Is that all?"
"That is the whole truth. I am young and like to dress well so I did this foolish thing."

"Is that all?"

"That is the whole truth. I am young and like to dress well, so I did this foolish thing."

"Yes, and you like to drink, that is the trouble."

"Drink! I! I see well that you do not know me, M. Lubin. Always pure water, a little cider on great occasions, but as for brandy, I do not know what it tastes like."

"Really! and how about the brandy you drank just now in the Rue de la Tuile?"

Apacies storied

Anatole started.

"You know that too?" he cried.

"That and many other things. It is enough to tell you that it is useless to attempt to conceal anything from me."

"I see it only too well."

"I can rely henceforth on entire frankness on your part?"

your part?"
"Oh, you can put me to the proof whenever you wish."
"That will be very soon."

"Whenever you please."
"What are your aunt's means of existence?" "She is a nurse, monsieur."
"Does she make much by this business?"

"Does she make much by this business?"

"Very little. Her appearance is against her, and very few like to have her in a sick room."

"She did not tell you the name of the person who gave her the cap?"

"No, monsieur."

"You do not suspect it?"

"I have not the slightest-idea."

The carriage stopped at this moment. The coachman descended from his seat, and, addressing M. Lubin, said:

"We have arrived at the church in Saint-Etienne."

Etienne."
Before descending from his carriage M. Lubin said to his companion:
"Do you know where Claude, the bell-ringer, "At the Golden Lion, for he is both bell-ringer

and inn-keeper."

"What sort of a man is he?"

"He is about 50 and fond of liquor, and---"

"Where is this inn?"

"At the end of the street opposite us."

"Very well, wait for me here. I will be back

presently."
M. Lubin departed, and as he walked along he

M. Lubin departed, and as he walked along he reasoned thus:

"Is claude, or is he not, mixed up in this affair? That is the important question. If he is not, his grory will differ from that of Chabot, and I may obtain some precious information."

When he reached the inn a man with a woollen gap was seated before the door, smoking and drinking a mug of cider. He was short and fieshy, and his flabby features were utterly devoid of expression.

pression.
It was Claude.
"Can I have a glass of brandy?" asked M. Lubin,
I twas Claude.
"Certainly," replied Claude.
He rose slowly and served his customer still
more slowly, for a Norman peasant never hurries
himself.
"Do you know, M. Claude, that you are talked
about by all the people in Rouen?" said M. Lubin,

about by all the people in Rouen?" said M. Lubin, seating himself opposite to him.
"Bah! how is that?" asked Claude.
"Why, thanks to the deposition of Louis Chabot,

your cousin."
"That is true; he did speak of me, for I heard

"That is true; he did speak of me, for I heard his evidence."
"Ah! his tongue is a glib one."
"I don't say it isn't, but his memory is not as good as his tongue."
"He forgot some details then?"
"Mon Dieu! no: he forgot nothing."
"Then he added some."
"Not at all; he got them mixed up, that is all."
"Regarding any important fact?"
"Eh!" said Claude, shaking the ashes from his pipe, "it was important and it was not, all the same."

"What was it? I was also present at the trial and became very much interested in the case.'
"Well, this is it: On the 22nd of May, in the evening, as he told the judges, Chabot entered my house and said to me in a confused manner: 'I have just seen a strange thing—Mile. Genevieve Dorival in Saint-Etienne at this hour, and, what is more astonishing, instead of taking the road to the forest of Essarts, which is the way to Oissel, she went in the direction of the Seine.' He had scarcely finished speaking, when I saw Mile. Genevieve pass before my door, going in the direction of Essarts, her head enveloped in a red shawl, which I had seen her wear at Oissel."
"An!" cried M. Lubin, "she took the road to the forest of Essarts?"

torest of Essarts?"
"I am sure of it, and I told Chabot so."
"You are sure she had on her red shawi?"
"I am positiva."

"I know that, but I am sure of what I saw, and

Because Jacqueline Boquet swore that she and the shawl the next morning on the bank of

Jacqueline Boquet can't make me believe other-

"Then, how do you explain it?"
"Then, how do you explain it?"
"I don't undertake to explain it, but as to asserting what I nave seen, I will do so, all the witnesses in the world to the contrary."
After a pause M. Lübin continued:
"They say that Boquet has no property."
"Let her alona for that! She is a miser, and I will bet that if they search her mattress they will find money enough."
"A miser?" murmured M. Lubin, "that explains all."
Then be gross saying:

all."
Then he arose, saying:
"How much do I owe you?"
"Two sous."
The old man placed the two sous upon the table, saluted Claude, and went out well satisfied with his visit. A moment later he returned to the carriage riage.
"Come," he he said to Lochard, "get out, and we will go at once to your aunt's house; the carriage will wait for us here."
In a few minutes they reached the cottage of Jacqueline Boquet.

CHAPTER X.

JACQUELINE BOQUET. Boquet was alone, in a large bare room, where she was suppling upon a bit of cheese by the feeble light of a small candle. Lochard entered first and for a moment she did

Lochard entered first and for a moment she did not see his companion.

"Oh, it is you, is it?" she said, without moving, in a monotonous ley voice which harmonized with her impassible face.

"Yes, aunt, it is I and a gentleman who desires to speak to you."

She arose and eyed the unknown with an evident feeling of uneasiness.

"What do you want?" she asked, sharply.

Before she spoke Mr. Lubin had studied her attentively, and he had recognized in her features all the signs of an iron will and a boundless avarice.

all the signs of an iron will and a boundless avarice.

It was a formidable ramport to attack, and he must carry it at first assault or fall in his attrapt.

"What do I want of you?" he replied, cold, y. "I want first of all to show you this."

And he threw back his coat, displaying the commissary's badge, which had produced upon Anatole such a marvellous effect.

But whether it was that Jacqueline Boquet had great control over herself, or whether she believed herself safe from all danger, she remained cool and calm, and looking M. Lubin straight in the face, she said:

"Well?"

"Well?"

"Well?" replied M. Lubin, a little astonished at this coolness, although he had foreseen it.

"Why, it is very simple. I am going to arrest you for perjury."

"Perlury!" where is your proof?" evelaimed.

for perjury?" where is your proof?" exclaimed Jacqueline, still apparently undisturbed.
"The proofs abound, and the most overwhelming will be furnished by your nephew, Anatole "My nephew speaks for himself, and I speak for myself."

yself."
"You are wrong; he has spoken for both."
"Ah!" said the woman, giving a side glance at Anatole.
"He has confessed that the cap, which he pretended to have found in the Seine, was given to him by you."

Jacqueline shot a look of hatred at Anatole, and

"My nephew is a llar." "You calumniate your nephew and I will prove But that is not all."

"Go on."

"It is false that you found Genevieve Dorival's shawl on the bank of the Seine."

"Ah! that is false, is it?"

"It was found in the forest of Essarts by an individual, who gave it to you to make use of, as you have done. I have proof of that, and you must tell me the name of this individual."

"I don't know what you mean. I have nothing more to say than what I said before the judges."

"You are fully decided?"

"I warn you that I have a carriage here-"I warn you that I have a carriage here—"
"I don't care if you have a hundred; that will
not make me speak."

M. Lubin had; goue as far as possible. He did
not dare to threaten her directly with an arrest
which it was not in his power to carry out. He
was determined not to give up the contest and he
racked his brains to find some means of conquering this obstinate woman. While he sought his
gaze fell upon Jacqueime's bed. Then an idea
flashed into his mind.

"If you persist in this course," he said, "you
not only expose yourself to immediate arrest, but
I warn you that your house and all your furniture
will be searched until we find the proof that we
seek."

Seek."

This threat had its effect. A look of agony passed over the woman's face, and her eyes wandered toward the bed.

"Good!" thought M. Lubin, "Claude was right.

"Good!" thought M. Lubin, "Claude was right. There is money concealed in the mattress. She would have suffered torture without saying a word, but she will speak to save her gold." "Well?" he asked her, after a moment's silence. "Well," replied Jacqueline, "If I was sure they would not harm me—""
"Nothing shall be done to you if you speak the "Nothing shall be done to you if you speak the truth; I promise you that."

"And if I speak, I shall not be taken from here. I shall remain in my house?" said Jacqueline, her gaze still fixed upon the bed.

"You shall not be disturbed, and you shall remain here."

"You shall not be disturbed, and you shall remain here."
"All right: then I will speak."
The features of M. Lubin, which up to that time had been as impenetrable as those of the woman Boquet, could not disseminate the joy which the last words caused him.

As the reader has already comprehended, the little old man had undertaken the difficult task of saving Genevleve, and to do that, to force Lochard and his aunt to retract their testimony, the faisity of which he did not doubt.

It may readily be conceived then with what joy he heard Jacqueline declare that she would make known the truth.

M. Lubin sat down and motioned to the woman to seat herself before him, and, observing the uneasy expression with which she furtively glanced at him, he said:

"First of all, I wish to persuade you that I am not your enemy, and I will presently give you a proof to the contrary."

Jacqueime did not reply. She waited in prudent silence and her tightly closed lips showed that sne felt but little confidence in him.

"Come," said Mr. Lubin, casting aside the coldness which he had manifested at first, "It is fully understood, then, that you did not find the shawl upon the bank of the Seine."

"The woman replied by an affirmative nod of the head, biting her lips hader and harder, as if she feared letting fall a compromising word.

"We can even affirm that you did not find it at all?"

The same reserve and the same affirmative nod. The same reserve and the Lubin continued:

M. Lubin continued:

"And I may add, since we are upon this subject, that the cap is in the same position; that is to say, that it was not found by you or Anatole Lochard?"

Lochard?"
Jacqueline remained silent.
"Come, come," cried the little old man, in a friendly tone. "If we don't get on faster we shall never get through. If you found neither the cap nor the shawl, some one must have given you both. That is incontestable."
"That is true," replied the woman, without hesitation.

tation.
"Very well, then!"
He added in a familiar tone, approaching Jacqueline:
"Now, tell me frankly all about it; you will not

"Now, tell me frankly all about it; you will not repent doing so, I assure you."
"Well, this is the truth," said the woman with a resolute air. One evening he entered my house—"
"Who is he," interrunted M. Lubin.
"He, the one who came to tempt me. I was in trouble, and he doubtless thought the occasion a good one; he said to me: "Jacqueline, I have a good affair to propose to you." That was on the 2sd of May, at 10 o'clock in the evening."
"That is to say one hour after the disappearance of Genevieve Dorival's child?"
"Yes, Monsieur."
"Go on."

"Yes, Monsieur."

"Go on."

"Then he held up an object which he had under his arm. It was a child's cap."

"Yes, the cap which, given into the hands of the magistrate as having been found in the river at Rouen on the 24th of May, became such a terrible proof against Genevieve. How could you accept an undertaking the evident end of which was the condemnation of an innocent girl, her condemnation to death, perhaps?"

"That was not the way he presented the matter, monsieur," replied Jacqueline, bowing her head; "ne deceived me; and then I was so poor, and he offered me turee hundred tranes."

"And when did this man give you the shawi!"

"The next day,"

"Did he tell you where he found it?"

"No; but I harned it from a stone-breaker who saw him pick it up in the forest of Essarts."

"Ah!" cried M. Lubin, whose eyes sparkled at this unexpected revelation. He then added:

"Why did not this man inform the authorities as to what he had seen?"

to what he had seen?"
"He knew nothing about the affair at Saint-"I hat seems very improbable, as nothing else has been talked of in the country for a month." "He is deaf, and does not know how to read or

"Where does he live?"
"At Saint-Etienne, at the parsonage, where the priest has given tim a home."
M. Lubia wrote this address upon a card. Then

"Why was not the snawl taken at once to the magistrate?"

"Because I refused to carry it."

"And why did you refuse?"

"Because I had had time to think the matter over. I began to see clearly, and was unwilling to go any further."

"You felt remorse?"

"Yes, Monsieur."

"And yet you afterwards decided to carry this shawl into court, and swear that you found it upon the river's bank, although you understood perfectly the wrong, or rather the crime that you were committing."

Jacqueline did not reply.

"How could you resolve upon so revolting an acc."

act?"
The woman appeared greatly troubled, and "It was because—he came every day."
"That is no reason. What finally decided you to commit this horrible crime?"
"Why—monsteur—"
"Well?"
"Well, he gave me 1000 francs in gold."
M. Lubin shuddered with indignation.

"I had never seen so much money," continued Jacqueline, rapidly, "I was dazzled, my head was turned, and I consented."
"Very well," said M. Lubin, after a moment's reflection; "I know all that I wish to know; I have only one question to ask you."
"What is it?"
"You have not yet told me the name of the man who gave you the can and the shaw!"

"Then, monsieur, I cannot understand what

"You have not yet told me the name of the man who gave you the cap and the shawl."
"Oh!" cried-Jacqueline in a decided tone, "that is impossible for me to tell you."
"Ah! It is impossible," said M. Lubin severely; "but I must have this name, or all that I have gained is useless to me."
"II I were to be killed upon this spot, I would not reveal it," said the woman energetically: "he made me swear by our Lady of Bon Secours," M. Lubin comprehended that he had encountered a serious obstacle. After a moment's reflectional and the interestical that it is not the serious obstacle.

"I have it."

He took out his pocketbook and drew from it a bank note. Laying it upon the table, he said:
"Look, Jacqueline, there are a thousand francs in exchange for the name I ask of you."

The woman instinctively extended her band; then she withdrew it abruptly.
"No," she said, "I have sworn by our Lady of Bon Secours."

Struck by a sudden inspiration, M. Lubin cried;

"No," she said, "I have sworn by our Lady of Bon Secours."

Struck by a sudden inspiration, M. Lubin cried:
"Fool that I am! I have no need of you to learn the name of this man."
"Bah!" replied Jacqueline.
"I shall know it in five ninutes."
"From whom?" cried Jacqueline in amazement.
"From Brunet, the stone breaker, who saw him pick up the shawl in the forest of Essarts."
Taking up the bank note, he went out hastily, paying no further attention to Jacqueline or Anatole Lochard, who were henceforth useless to him." t: 'What do you want, monsieur?'' To whom have I the honor of speaking?'' asked

A few moments later he entered the parsonage. He came out at the end of half an hour, got into his carriage and ordered the driver to take him to the house of the procureur imperial at Rouen.

CHAPTER XI.

POWERFUL FOES. On the day after the condemnation of Genevieve, the Count de Mursy, the Countess de Mahiac, her son George and M. Pierre Bouvard were assembled in the great drawing-rôom where, a nonth before, Captain Dorival had appeared with

his daughter.

There were only four persons that day, and they There were only four persons that day, and they were dressed in deep mourning.

The litth, the youngest, the fair Countess de Mursy, nad been laid in her last resting-place.

"Was it nor 10 o'clock that M. Lubin wrote that he should call?" asked M. Bouvard of the Count de Mursy.

"Yes." replied the Countess de Mahlac, "it was 10 o'clock."

"Yes," replied the Counters de Mahlac, "it was 10 o'clock."

"What can he have to tell us of such importance that he forces us to listen to him in this hour of his grief and sadness?"

"He spoke of a communication which required the presence of all the family; that was all; he gave no particulars."

The door opened at this moment and a domestic appointed.

The door opened at this moment and a domestic announced:

"M. Lubin."

M. Lubin. "M. Lubin."

M. Lubin entered.

Already badly disposed toward him, M. Bouvard and the Countess de Mahiac received coldly this little thin, dried-up old man, who wore nankin pantaloons, a brown coat and a hat which looked as if it might have come out of the ark.

As for De Mursy and the Count de Mahiac, they did not condescend to take any notice of him.

Taking a seat at the invitation of M. Bouvard, M. Lubin said:

"Gentlemen, I wish to speak to you of Genevieve Dorival."

At this aunouncement, so entirely unexpected

"Gentlemen, I wish to speak to you of Genevieve Dorival."

At this announcement, so entirely unexpected the faces of all grew dark. M. Bouvard could not restrain a gesture of impatience and auger. M. Lubin, pretending to see nothing, drew from his vest pocket a magnificent gold shuff box and took a pinch of snuff; then, shutting the box, he went on in a caim, tranquil voice:

"Genevieve is not only guillless of the crime of which she is accused, but in two days I have gathered positive proofs of her innocence, and the evidence which will be produced at a new trial is so overwhelming that a jury will acquit her without leaving their seats."

"You are as sure of success as that, monsieur?" said M. Bouvard, ironically.

"I am also sure," replied the little oid man, "that I am at this moment on the track of the real criminal."

eriminal."
"An!" said Pierre Bouvard, drily. "And who

"Ah!" said Pierre Bouvard, drily. "And who are you, monsteur, who have accomplished such wonders in two days?"

"I am M. Lubin, a tradesman in Paris."

"To hear you," continued M. Bouvard in a mocking tone, "the judges and jury, after bringing all their best judgment to bear upon this affair, have been grossly deceived, and you alone have penetrated the truth which escaped them all?"

"It is as you say, monsteur," replied M. Lubin calmly, "and every one will be convinced of it presently; you among others.

"I certainly hope so, M. Lubin."

"I do not doubt it, although it would hardly seem so at this moment."

"I do not doubt it, although it would hardly seem so at this moment."

"Why should I not be glad to see the innocence of Genevieve established, monsteur?" cried M. Bouvard, with a nervous trembling, which betrayed restrained anger.

"I was asking myself that very question," replied M. Lubin, coldly.

"Pardon me, monsieur," continued Bouvard, in a short, imperious tone, "we are not here for a discussion, but to listen to the communication you have to make."

have to make."
"That is precisely what I was about to observe."
"Come to the point at once, then."
"I came for that purpose, and I am sorry that you have turned the conversation in another direction."

tion."
Lubin went on with the same calmness he manifested at the commencement of the interview.
"I say then that Genvieve is innocent, and I have ten times the proof sufficient to acquit her."
"That is your opinion."
"It will be yours presently."
"I don't!"

"I doubt it."
"What should you say if I told you that I have discovered three false witnesses among the five who testified in this affair, and that one of the three—Is your clock right, M. Bouvard?"
"I believe so."
"And that one of the three will be arrested in

n minutes."
An ironical smile was the only response of M.

Bouvard.

M. Lubin went on:

"Now I come to the point. I have not only a communication to make to you, but some good advice to give you. The communication, you shall now hear; it is the near acquittal of Genevieve Dorival, an acquittal certain and inevitable, but which meets at this moment with a great obstacle."

"Ah!" cried Pierre Bouvard in a triumphant tone.
M. Lubin cast upon him a look of surprise. M. Lifting cast down in the continued:

"The obstacle comes from Genevieve herself. She refuses to appeal."

"That is because she knows she is guilty," said M. Bouvard, with a strange animation.

"Not at all. She has not ceased to protest her

"Not at all. She has not ceased to protest her innocence."
"How then do you explain such a resolution?"
"I will tell you. Genevieve cannot pardon herself for being the involuntary cause of her father's death. She reproaches herself as if she had murdered him, and it is to punish herself that she refuses to appeal, wishing to impose upon herself as a punisment for what she calls her crime the penalty to which she has been condemned."
"One cannot deny that that is a beautiful sentiment," said M. Bouvard, with an air of satisfaction. "But what can be done about it, monsieur, since such is her determination?"
"That is where the advice I have to give you comes in."

comes in."
"What is your advice?"
"In the agony of her despair Genevieve refuses to save herseif. Plunged to the bottom of the abyss, she wishes to remain there, when a single word would suffice to draw her out. Well, mon-sieur, there is only one hand that can save her, there is only one voice that can reach her heart and change her resolution."

"Ah!" said M. Bouvard, "and this hand and

this voice, where are they?"
"Here, monsieur."
The Countess de Mahiac, who had listened with indifference up to this time, suddenly raised her head and looked fixedly at M. Lubin.

"Explain yourself, monsieur," said M. Bou-

"Explain yourself, monsieur," said M. Bouvard.

M. Lubin turned to the Count de Mahiac.

"Monsieur," he said to him, "the only man who can save Genevieve is you. There is only one means of doing it, and that is to go and declare to her that you are ready to repair the evil you have cone by making her your wife."

The countess sprang from her seat.
"Never! she cried. "My mind is irrevocably made up. My son shall never marry that girl."
"My mind is also made up." replied M. Lubin with an exasperating coolness, "and I regret to say that my determination differs entirely from yours."

urs."
There was a long silence. It was M. Lubin who broke it.
"30, madame, and you, Count de Mahiac, after "130, madame, and you now refuse to save her when you have only to extend your hand to do so. You condemn her a second time to shame and misery, and nothing, absolutely nothing, can move you?"

"Nothing."

"Nothing."

This word caused an icy coldness to spread through the old man's veins. He grew pale—he who, under the gravest circumstances, knew how to preserve an impassible face. But his calmness returned to him little by little, as he thought of the task he had undertaken. In a few moments his features had recovered their habitual placidity.

"Nothing," he repeated. "Is that your last word, madame?"

word, madame?"
"It is my last word."
"Very well," he cried; "so much the worse for you, madame."
"What do you mean by that?" asked the countess, quickly.

M. Lubin rose, and, gazing intently at the four persons before him, said:

"What do I mean? I mean to say that mistortune will follow all those who, directly or indirectly, lake caused the ruin of Genevieve. Be on your guard heuceforth, MM, de Mursy, de Mahiac, Bodward, and you especially, madame, the countess, for if Genevieve is not saved she will be avenged cruelly avenged. I swear it."

"M. Lubin, tradesman in Paris."

"I ask you in what capacity you present yourself here, Are you any relative of Genevieve."

"Threats!" cried M. Bouvard.

"No; an advice which I hope you will profit by."

"Who are you, monsieur, that you take such an interest in this affair?"

"M. Lubin, tradesman in Paris."

"I ask you in what capacity you present yourself here. Are you any relative of Genevieve."

"No, monsieur." self here. Are you any relative of Genevieve."
"No, monsieur."
"You are a friend of the family?"
"Not at all; I saw Genevieve for the first time
at her trial day before yesterday."

"Then, monsieur, I cannot understand what interest..."
"I can have in troubling myself about this affair. I will tell you. Those were formerly knightserant who imposed upon themselves the mission of defending the weak against the strong, the oppressed against the oppressor; well, monsieur, I believe that the soul of one of those generous fools has passed into my body, for I feel an ardent sympathy for the oppressed and a violent hatred of the oppressor. Genevieve is in prison, she has lost her father, her mother is prostrated by sorrow; she is aione in the world, alone and defenceless against powerful foes. That is why I have constituted myself her champion, and from this hour I am your bitter enemy."
"I trust that heaven will give me no morel formidable ones," said Pierre Bouvard, disdainfully. The door opened suddenly and a domestic appeared, pale and agitated.
"What is it?" asked M. Bouvard.
The servant stood aside, and behind him entered an officer and two gendarmes.
"What does this mean?" asked Bouvard, un easily.

easily.

The whole family appeared greatly disturbed by this apparition of the gendarmes. M. Bouvard seemed especially ill at ease.

M. Lubin, perfectly calm, sat down and observed them closely.

CHAPTER XII. THE MYSTERY DEEPENS. When the two gendarmes, who were no others than Jacquemin and Fournier, entered, preceded by the officer, M. Bouvard said coldly to this

the officer.
"I am M. Bouvard, nephew of the late Count de Well, M. Bouvard, we come here, in the name

"Well, M. Bouvard, we'come here, in the name of the law, to arrest a man named Louis Chabot, formerly a servant of your deceased uncle."

"Louis Chabot!" cried at the same time the countess, her son and M. de Mursy.

M. Bouvard aione remained silent.

"There must be some mistake," said the countess; "Chabot was fifteen years in the service of the Count de Rougemare, and in all that time his honesty was never suspected."

"There is no mistake, madame; it is Louis Chabot that we want; you can see for yourself."

And the officer handed the order of arrest to the countess. But of what is he accused?" asked M. Bon-

"But of what is he accused?" asked M. Bouvard.
"Of perjury in the case of Genevieve Dorival."
"Perjury! the good, honest Chabot?" cried Bouvard, with a strange smile. "I swear to you..."
"Pardon me, monsieur," interrupted the officer;
"we are not here to discuss my orders, but to extend them. Be good enough to tell me where I can find Louis Chalot."
"Why—in the kitchen, doubtless—I don't know where he is," replied M. Bouvard.
"Sylvain," said the countess, addressing the domestic who had introduced the gendarmes,
"Where is Chabot?"
"He has not returned, madame."
"When did he go away?" asked the officer.
"Last night, monsieur."
"Why—bay be apmae?"

"He has not returned, madame,"
"When did he go away?" asked the officer.
"Last night, monsteur."
"Where has be gone?"
"To Samt-Etienne."
"Ah!" said the officer, frowning, "Ah! he has gone to Saint-Etienne." Then he actded:
"Do you know what he went for?"
"He went to see his cousin Claude."
"Yes," said M. Lubh, calmiy, "and the woman Boquet, with whom he hatched up the false testimony concerning the cap and shawl."
The countess turned abruptly towards the little old man:
"I thought you had gone, monsieur," she said, "and at such a moment I am astonished at your remaining here."
"You ought to be glad, madame, since I alone can give these gentlemen hoformation concerning the man they are ordered to arrest, and whose perjury. I must confess, was discovered and denounced by me to the authorities. So, madame, I am not an intruder here, as you seem to think, but my presence is indispensable, and it is not by chance that I am present when these men come to arrest your servant. I had made my plans to be here."

Then he added solemnly:

be here."
Then he added solemnly:
"As for myself, I cannot fell you how much I congratulate myself on having remained here until this moment. Before entering this house, I knew only the three false witnesses, that is the three instruments used by the real murderer of Genevieve's child; now I know the murderer nimeals."

At this declaration, as grave as unexpected, all looks were fixed upon M. Lubin, as if asking for looks were fixed upon M. Lubin, as if asking for an explanation.

"Yes, he is known to me now," he continued without allowing his gaze to rest upon any of those present. "My conviction is formed, but not sufficiently for me to swear to it, for the motive for the crime I cannot fathom, but I shall not lose sight of the guilty one, and I swear that I will unmask him some day."

These words produced a paralyzing effect upon the witnesses of this scene.

Mine, de Mainiac broke the silence which followed them.

lowed them.
"According to you," she said, "the guilty one "According to you," she said, the guilty one
must be here; I command you then—"
"Pardon me, madame," said the officer; "permit
me to accomplish my mission."
Then addressing the servant:
"You say then that Louis Chabot departed last
night for Saint-Etlenne, saying that he was going
to see his ceasin Claude?"
"Yes, musicum."

"Yes, monsieur."
"You swear that he passed the night away from the chateau and that he has not yet returned?" "Yes, monsieur."
The officer then retired with the gendarmes.

M. Lubin followed them, saying as he went out:
"M. de Mahiac, you have today to decide in;
twenty-four hours it will be too late. Do not An hour later M. Bouvard was in his chamber, aried in an arm-chair; his face was dark and oomy, his features contracted, and he was a rey to thoughts of the most distressing nature, then he heard a slight rustling in the alcove near the hear

his bed.

He arose to ascertain the cause of this noise, when he suddenly saw a man rise from the midst of the curtains and glide towards him, pale, trembling and silent.

M. Bouvard uttered a cry of surprise at his

appearance.

It was Louis Chabot.

He was trembling violently and his teeth chattered so that it was impossible for him to utter a syllable, although he made the greatest efforts to You! you! here!" cried M. Bouvard, overcome a violent emotion. "You do not know, then, at at this moment the gendarmes—"
'I know all," stammered Chabot, sinking into a air, for his limbs gave way under him. Then went on immediately:
'Lock the door on the inside, I beg you, monne." Bouvard did as he desired and then returned

to Louis Chabot.
"What has happened? Why are you here in "What has happened? Why are you here in my chamber? Speak."

"This is what has happened, Monsleur." replied Chabot. "You know the commission you gave me for Jacqueline Boquet, to tell her that the unknown who had already given her 1300 francs during her life, which I would bring her the first day of every year, an excellent means to prevent her speaking?"

"Well, have you seen her?"

"Unfortunately another had seen her before me; a little, old man who succeeded in making her confess ali."

"The wretch!" cried M. Bouvard, becoming as pale as the domestic. "So she has told all?"

"All except my name."

"All?"

pale as the domestic. "So she has told all?"

"All except my name."

"Ah!"

"Yes, but the infernal old man in making her talk learned from her that a stone-breaker, by the name of Brunet, had seen the man she refused to name pick up Genevieve's shawl in the forest of Essarts. He went at once to the parsonage where Brunet slept, and in ten minutes he knew the name of him who found the shawi. I learned all this last night at 10 o'clock, and I cumprehended at once that I should be denounced, that they would put the gendarmes on my track; then the idea came to me to conceal mysef in the chateau, upon the roof, whence I descended to your chamber to tell you all and ask your advice."

"Tell me," asked M. Bouyard, who for a mo-

vice."

"Tell me," asked M. Bouyard, who for a moment seemed preoccupied by some idea, "did you hear the name of this little, old man?"

"Yes, monsteur, he is called Lubin."

"I thought so," cried M. Bouyard, shuddering.

"You know him?"

"He has just gone from here."

"Is he your friend or my enemy."

"A declared enemy."

"Them if you have M. Lubin against you, you are lost; he reads men's very souls; there are no secrets for him, and Jacqueline Eoquet, in speaking of him, trembles as if she had seen the devil himself. But if you please, monsieur, let us think a little of myself; I must flee as quickly as possile and to do that I need money."

"Monsieur will remember the sum he promised me on the 23d of May, if I would place him where he could listen to what the Count de Rongemare said to his lawyer regarding his wih, which I did by concealing him in a cabinet adjoining the count's chamber."

"I promised you 5000 francs."

"And as much more for taking away the child on the same evening, seeing that the will —"

"Very well," interrupted M. Bouvard, abruptly, "that makes 10,000 francs."

"With that, I can set up in business in Paris."

"They have been ready for you since the 24th of May."

M. Bouvard went and opened a secretary, took

Bouvard went and opened a secretary, took out a bundle of bank notes and handed them to Louis Chabot, saying as he did so: "Now I will leave you in my chamber, from which you will escape this evening and depart

through the woods."

He went out, carefully locking the door on the outside and putting the key into his pocket. CHAPTER XIII.

CHAPTER XIII.

THE WILL.

It was 2 o'clock.

A carriage drawn by two beautiful gray horses stood before the Chateau de Rougemare. The Countess de Mahac was in the drawing-room with her son, awaiting Bouvard and De Mursy.

She held in her hand a letter, the contents of which had evidently disturbed her, for she crumpled it in her hands as she paced up aud down the room.

"Good heavens, mother! what can there be in that letter to excite you so?" cried the count.

"Eh! Do you know from whom it comes?" repiled the countess, angrily. "It is from that insolent oid man who, two days ago, in this very room, dared to threaten us to our very face."

"Certainly."
"What can he have written you?"
"Take it and read it."
She handed the letter to her son, who read as

MME. DE MAHIAC-You and your son have made fatal delay, and Genevieve has persisted in her rea fatal delay, and Genevieve has persisted in her refusal to appeal. The sacrifice is accomplished. Thanks to you her life is ruined, her name dishonored. You have sealed the stone upon her tomb, when it depended on you to save her. You have been pittless. You will find no pity, neither you nor those who have been your accomplies in the odious crine which has been perpetrated. Remember the 25th of June, 1852, for it was on that day that you, too, were condemned. If you have no remorse I swear that you will have bitter regret. Au reyoir, madame.

"Well! what do you say to this insolence?" asked the countess.
"I say mother, that this man can do nothing to harm us, and that we had better forget his threats." "As for the ridiculous marriage which he dared propose, if I resented it without consulting you, y son, it was because I would not let that man impose for a moment that I had the slightest bubt of your opinion on this subject."
"I approve of what you did, mother," replied the ung count, mechanically. Bouvard and De Mursy entered the room at this

moment,
"Come, gentlemen," said the countess, "let us start; we have an appointment with M, Grandin at 3 o'clock, and it is now 2.30."

All four seated themselves in the carriage, which departed at once.
"Gentlemen," said the countess to her cousins,

which departed at once.

"Gentlemen," said the countess to her cousins, while the carriage rolled in the direction of Rouen, can you understand anything about this accusation of perjury brought against Chabot?"

"It is perfectly incomprehensible to me," replied M. Bonvard.

"And what renders it still harder to understand is the disappearance of Chabot at the moment this strange accusation is hanging over him," said de Mursy.

"However," added the countess, "there is no bad action without a motive, and what could have been his interest in testifying faisely? What reason had he to hate Genevieve Dorival? It is inexplicable and consequently absurd, and 1 see in it only an infernal machination of that odious old man who has had the singular fancy to take Genevieve under his protection."

old man who has had the singular fancy to take Genevieve under his protection."

This version seemed very probable, and no further efforts were made to explain Chabot's flight. In an hour the carriage stopped before the house of M. Grandin, motary, Rue Bouvreuli. He was in his library, where he awaited his aristocratic clients. He received them with the regard due to rich helrs, and begged them to be seated; then he took an envelope sealed with five black seats, opened it and drew forth a paper, which he read:

In spite of het struggles, when loud knocks were heard upon the door.

"It must be the police," said Kinaldi. "They have heard Mietta's cries and come to ascertain the cause. What shall I do?" he asked his wife. "If they see the children in this state they will complain of me. Stop, I have an idea."

And addressing the little ones, who were still upon their knees, he said: "Get up at once." The notary paused.
The heirs looked at each other stupefied and upon their knees, he said:

"Get up at once."

The children sprang to their feet.

"Now," continued Rhaldi, "dance around, laugh and sing: I warn you that I am watching you, and any one who does not laugh will answer for it by and by."

While the children wiped away their tears, the Italian seized a violin and Vincenza a tambourine, and the dance commenced, accompanied by the laughter of the little ones.

Meitta, who had been forgotten, had again taken refuge under a beach.

The heirs looked at each other stupefied and amazed by this strange preamble.

M. Grandin continued reading:
Having learned at this moment all these details, eeling my end approaching, and having neither the trength nor time to occupy myself with this affair. I away my nephews and my niece. If the Count de dahlac disowns the child of Genevieve, I recognize than the child of Genevieve, in the continue of the child of t At the announcement of this sum there was a

could not contain her indignation.

The notary continued:

The other half of my fortune is to be divided equally between my nephews and niece, the Countess de Mahiac, the Count de Mahiac, the Land Le Rougenare, the 23d of May, 1852.

ARMAND, COUNT DE ROUGEMARE.

P. S.—Tleave, besides, to my dearly beloved—

"Madame and geutlemen," said the notary, "in writing these last words the count lost consciousness, and did not revive until the hour of his death; but I can swear that he wished to speak of Genevieve, whose future troubled him greatly."

"That is my opinion," said Pierre Bouvard, "and I propose that we make her an annual allowance of 5000 france. It will be a gracious act on our part."

"As to the legacy to her child, that becomes old, since the court, in condemning Genevieve; as authenticated its death beyond a doubt," said as authenticated its death beyond a doubt," said 1. Bouvard.
"It is certain," replied the notary, "the decree which declares Genevieve guilty of infanticide caves no doubt on the subject, and nothing preents you from taking possession of the entire ortune of the late Count de Rougemare."
The face of Pierre Bouvard was radiant as the joint what this statement. notary made this statement.
Eight days later the entire family left Rouge-mare to return to Paris. At noon they met at the railway station, and at 12.15 took their seats

in a first-class carriage.

The whistle had sounded, and the train was already in motion when they heard a well-known "Au revoir, madam and gentlemen; we shall meet in Paris." they could not restrain a cry of surprise.
It was M. Lubin who had salited them as they

CHAPTER XIV.

THE PADRONE. In the rue Fer-a-Moulin, one of the most hideous treets in Paris, stood an old, dilapidated house. The lower floor was occupied as a wine shop, and he third and upper floor was lired by an Italian

the third and upper floor was lifred by an Italian amed Emillo Rinald.

Four years have rolled away since the events we save related in the preceding chapters, and it is a an evening late in September, 1856, that we seg our renders to accompany us to this loathone, disgusting place.

Skinor Emillo Rinaldi, more commoniv known is the padrone (we shall presently know why), was a Venetian.

His wife, Vincenza Argenti, was of Spanish orlin, but one would never have guessed it to look ther face. There was not a trace of beauty in the relatives. Her eyes were cold and cruel and er expression almost brutal. her expression almost brutal.

The room on the third floor occupied by this coule was a large attic. Its only furniture consisted of long benches ranged against the wall and some bundles of straw thrown here and there upon the floor.

A dozen children, the habitual occupants of

A dozen children, the habitual occupants of this singular room, were assembled in the centre of the chamber. Almost all, girls and boys, wore an Italian costume, and harps, violins, flutes and tamborines, piled in one corner, explained the sort of industry in which this little tribe indulged. In short, these children were street musicians, such as are to be found running the streets of Parls soliciting public charity by their more or less discordant concerts.

Signor Emilio Rinaldi was the master, the padrone, of these poor little ones, whom he gave hardly sufficient nourishment to sustain life, and who slept huddled up in this great room with hard wooden benches and straw for beds.

In exchange for these benefits each child brought him every day a sum of money, the minimum being fixed at fifteen sous for the boys and one france for the girls, the latter generally inspiring more interest than their little companions, as his experience showed.

Woe to the child who had not obtained the ex-

who to the child who had not obtained the ex-

Woe to the child who had not obtained the exact amount. No excuse was admitted, he or she was pittlessly beaten.

And as the padrone was strong and violent and did not measure his blows according to the victim's strength, the result was frequently a broken limb; but Signor Rhaddi found that the little cripple excited more pity, and brought back more money than the others, so he was consoled for having injured his merchandise.

On this evening the little band appeared greatly excited. One of their number had not returned, and, as he was already more than an hour and a half behind time, it was possible, in view of the terrible punishment to which he had exposed himself, that he had taken flight and would not appear.

terrible punishment to which he had exposed himself, that he had taken flight and would not appear.

Arrong the girls there was one who seemed to take but little interest in the discussion caused by this disappearance.

She appeared to be hardly five years old. A little small for her age, with a fair, delicate complexion, her features were especially remarkable for a mixture of gentleuess and sadness, which moved all hearts and made her one of the best pupils of the padrone.

She was called Mietta, and the Italian had taken her when she was so young that, of all the little tribe, she alone was ignorant of her birthplace.

Like all the others, she held in her hand a piece of dry bread, which constituted the evening meal. Mietta hardly listened to the chatter of her little companions; she stood gazing vacaatly before her, as if her thoughts were far away.

Suddenly the door was thrown open violently, and the padrone entered. His figure was tall and straight, his shoulders broad, and his face was on the whole attractive, although cold and unsympathetic; but at this moment he was in a state of excitement, which rendered him absolutely frightful. His features were livid, his black eyes flashed and the muscles of his face twitched convulsively.

alsively.
At the sight of him the children became sudnly silent and stood as if paralyzed.
'Take your places," cried Rinaldi in a thundering voice.

Then executing with a marvellous precision a maneuvre to which they were doubtless accustomed in such cases, the children scattered in the twinkling of an eye and formed a circle.

The padrone stood in the centre. The youngsters looked at him anxiously, after obeying his order, evidently fearing that they had not executed it with sufficient rapidity.

it with sufficient rapidity.

When he saw them all motionless Rinaldi said in a low voice, which vibrated with hatred and "I am told that Geronlmo has not returned; I cannot believe it."
Then, running his eye over the circle of children, he added: en, he added: It is true, then, is it?"

No one replied. Then, after a pause, he continued, in a sharp, mperious voice:
"Where is he?"
The cuitdren remained silent.
"Where is he? You know; you know and you

must tell me; come, let the one who knows ad

They knew nothing, for, if they had known, not one of them would have dared to resist the order

The children began to tremble. Their teeth

He called:
"Vincenza, bring me your charcoal stove.
"Vincenza, bring me your charcoal stove file.

o, that is not sufficient."

hattered audibly.
Looking at the whip for a moment, Rinaldi

Vincenza, bring me your charcoal stove. Vincenza appeared with a small stove filled with burning coals. Rinaldi took a pair of pincers and brust them into the brazier.

"So you won't speak! Ah, you wish to escape ron ine?" he cried. "Well, when these pincers are hot I will brand you all on the cheek, to show hat you belong to me."

re hot I will brand you all on the cheek, to show hat you belong to me."
At this terrible threat the children feil on their nees, and pale and trembling, their faces moist-ned by tears, they clasped their hands and exceeded them towards their executioner.
"On, pardon! pardon! padrone," they cried, espairingly.

It was a mournful sight, that of these poor

lespairingly. It was a mournful sight, that of these poor retatures, wild with terror, asking, on their pended knees, mercy from this monster. Rinaidi, nowever, looked coldly upon their entreating aces, and not a fibre in his heart trembled. Vincenza, his worthy companion, added by her presence to the horror of this picture.

"So," said Runaid, after a long silence, "you will not tell me where Garoupus is?"

fill not tell me where Geronimo is?"
The only response was a burst of sobs.
"Very well." he said, "one alone shall pay for

His hateful look wandered slowly over the circle

Kneeling children, who trembled more violently an ever, asking themselves in agony which one

"It shall be you," he cried, pointing at one of

hem.
It was Mietta.
"Besides," he added, in a brutal tone, "you bught to have died long ago; that was the agree-

He nmde a step forward to seize the child, but

He made a step forward to seize the child, but she fled in terror, uttering piercing cries, and hid herself under a bench.

"Vincenza," cried Rinaldi, "drag her out and bring her to me."

The woman walked slowly and caimly to the bench under which the child lay, and grasping her with her strong hand, she drew her out, lifted her from the floor as if she had been a feather and carried her to Rinaldi, who at that moment with drew the red-hot bincers from the brazler.

At the sight of them poor Mietta twisted like a snake in Vincenza's hands, and began to utter such terrible cries that the Italian stopped, not that he was moved, but he feared her cries might be heard outside.

leard outside. Take your handkerchief and gag her," he said is wife.

Vincenza coolly took her handkerchief from her pocket and was binding it over the child's mouth in spite of her struggles, when loud knocks were

foxes this season.

A century-old school house was razed at Hart-ford the other day.

The Ancient Order of Foresters has 2500 mem-

bers in Connection.

The Maine Central railroad will build a new hotel at Bar Harbor.

Over 100,000 pairs of roller skates are now in use in New England.

Manchester, N. H., Odd Fellows cleared over

Sidney F. Newman of Oldtown, Mass., has a sed 50,000 cabbages.

A Maine concern will ship a ready-built dwelling house to Buenos Ayres.

Thomas O Jackson of Plymouth raised 3000 pushels of applications.

oushels of apples this year.

One Dartmouth student is 6 feet 6 inches tall and another 6 feet 4 inches.

The New Haven jail contains 260 prisoners, of

The Old Colony railroad carried 7,836,501 passengers during the past year.

The empty ice houses on the Kennebec have a total capacity of 929,000 tons.

total capacity of 929,000 tons.

A Woonsocket, R. I., corporation disbursed \$45,000 in wages on Saturday.

A clergyman delivered an address at the opening of Montpelier's skating rink.

One man has bought 400,000 barrels of apples in New Hampshire for shipment.

The Henry B. Hyde, just laundehed at Bath, is the largest ship ever built in Maine.

A Lewiston, Me., man distributed belonging at

A Lewiston, Me., man distributed hair pins at the polls as Belva Lockwood ballots. The Manchester, N. H., detective museum has photographs of 1000 noted criminals. Four thousand bushels of potatoes passed brough Bangor for Boston in one day.

through Bangor for Boston in one day.

A Marion, Mass., man has a fence of English cypress seven feet high. It cost \$5000.

A New Hampshire woman is under \$2000 bonds on a charge of robbing her grandmother.

A Smyrna, Me., factory has converted 14,000 bushels of potatoes into starch this season.

bushels of potatoes into starch this season.

A Sheffield, Vt., Republican deposited a \$372 insurance receipt instead of a Blame ballot.

Monticello, Me., farmers sold \$10,000 worth of potatoes at the starch factory in four weeks.

A New Bedford man changed his dog's name from Benjamin F. Butler to Grover Cleveland.

A Birmingham, Conn., tramp, who has spent eighteen years in jail, stole a cow to get back.

About 10,000 bushels of scallops have been taken from the Kickemult river in Rhode Island.
Job Sheldon, a New Haven Inventor, has constructed a walking-machine, with seven-foot legs.
A Willimantic, Conn., blind man was made a voter after reading raised letters on a block of wood.

wood.

A Lawrence salvationist has sold his property in that city, and will command the faithful else-

\$6000 by a recent fair.

"MONT." BUFFUM'S LUCK one of them would have dared to resist the order of the padrone.

"Ah!" he cried in a frightful voice, "there is a plot among you, and you hope, perhaps, to escape me, one after another, like this miserable Geronimo. Just wait a minute."

He ran and took down a whip hanging on the A Leap from the Poorhouse Into

Remarkable Career of One of Leominster's Ingenious Comb Makers.

a Large Fortune.

From \$50,000 to \$100,000 Left to Him by His Brother.

LEOMINSTER, November 22 .- "Mont." Buffum has had a fortune left him!" "Say, did you know that Mont. Buffum had \$50,000 left him?" Such were the exclamations and interrogations heard last evening at the post office and at the groceries where men most do congregate, and the result was a three-story surprise to all hearing the news. There may be those in this famous Republican town who have not and never will hear that Cleveland is elected, but there are none here but what have heard of Montraville Buffum. Several years ago there arrived in town from Richmond, N. H., a spruce, dapper young man of fine address, fascinating ways and various charms that caused many a Leominster feminine heart to increase the number of beats per minute. This was the same "Mont" Buffum who has within a

From the Town Poor Farm

into the possession of a very large sum of money. In years past the lucky man had been regarded as one of the best comb makers in Leominster, and was a genius about getting out improved machinery for the production of horn jewelry. chinery for the production of horn jewelry. "Mont." was considered the best salesman, the shrewdest man on a trade, the most capable judge of goods and the leading designer. No man in the business deligned to compare his abilities with "Mont's." But he had one erroneous idea. He clung too tenaciously to the doctrine that liquor must be put down. He has for years religiously lived up to that doctrine, and liquor has been put down in his individual case. It is related that when in business, making money and flush with the same, that it was not uncommon for him to sell a bill of goods amounting to several hundred dollars and have a periodical, and return home not even wearing the clothes he wore away. numered dollars and have a periodical, and return home not even wearing the clothes he wore away. Such little episodes were not not infrequent, until "Mont" found hunself in the cellar of the financial structure without business or friends. His wife died a few years ago, leaving quite a snug sum of money, which soon went as much more had gone before. There is commemorated on the headstone.

his former business career, for occupying a conspicuous position on the marble tablet, just above the usual inscription, is a cut of "Mont's" favorite

pattern of a lady's back comb.

But perhaps the lucky man can best relate his own story. Here it is: "Yes, I have had a sum of money fall to me. My brother Asahel has just died in Lincoln, Ill. I don't know how much he was worth. He made \$300,000 in grain during the war, and invested it in buying land upon which the city of Lincoln now stands, most of which is leased. Then he owned land all around the city too.

which is least the city, too.

"Oh. I don't know how much. It may be \$400,000 and it may be more; I can't tell anything
about it. There are four neirs, one brother and
two sisters. My sister didn't know where I was,
and I hadn't heard from her or my brother for ten years.
"I expect my share will be \$100,000. Well, I ought to have been rich long ago, and have made

Meitta, who had been forgotten, had again taken refuge under a beach.

The door opened at this moment and two men appeared. Rinald bretended not to see them.

The two strangers contemplated this spectacle with an expression of surprise, which did not escape the Italian, who seemed wholly absorbed by the children's mirth.

At the end of a few moments the two men approached Rinaldi who, manifesting the most profound astonishment, ceased playing at once.

"What, strangers!" he said, saluting them.
"Better than that," replied one of the two, "we are inspectors of police," and it is in that capacity that we have called on you."

"I am at your service, gentlemen."

"Master kinaldi, can you tell us the cause of those piercing cries we heard coming from this room?"

"Cartaluly, gentlemen, cartaluly." ought to have been rich long ago, and have made money enough, but I was young and liked life, Was Fond of the Girls, and it wasn't anything unusual for me to go be gone a week or two and spend \$500. Why, I have made right here in town \$100 a day. I got up a machine, a punching arrangement, that would make sixty holes in a comb at one time.

would make sixty holes in a comb at one time, working three patterns simultaneously, which was a great improvement over former methods, and made a revolution in that branch of the business.

"I have left the poorhouse and am now stopping at the hotel, I shouldn't have gone there if I hadn't been robbed at my room in Cook's block of all I had—money, wood and what there was there. I lost only a small sum, that's all; but I could live on one dollar a week, and with what I could pick up I could get along for some time.

"I shall go to Lincoln the last of the week, and shall live out West with my sister."

This lucky individual is still intellectually keen, and has fine business qualities, but these have been made subservient to that appetite which "Mont" openly admits has caused his checkered career. What the future has in store for him remains to be seen. As it is, he is the local hero of the hour. room?"
"Certainly, gentlemen, certainly."
"What was the cause?"
"One of these poor little ones fell in dancing and cried. But you see that it is all right now."
"We are sorry to have troubled you, and are glad to see these little ones so nappy."
The two men withdrew, accompanied to the foot of the stairs by Rinaldi.

Returning to the recompanies and congressible.

Returning to the room, smiling and congratulat-ng himself upon the success of his ruse, he heard Ing himself upon the success of his ruse, he heard a loud outh.
Rushing into the chamber he found Vincenza pale and trembling with anger.
"What is the matter?" he cried.
"Mietta!" she stammered in a strangled voice.
"Well, what?"
"Mietta has gone; she profited by the presence of those men to slip to the open door and made her escape!"
The italian staggered as if he had received a blow.

HIS SHOES ARE THIRTY-FIVES.

blow.
"Malediction!" he cried, grinding his teeth like A Colored Minister in North Carolina Who knows? A million perhaps! Ah! I will find her, even if I have to scour all Paris!" Business men are not supposed to laugh at any order, however extravagant, that may be sent them, but if one of Lynn's big shoe dealers didn't indulge in a real ghastly smile when he received one order this fall, it was be-cause he had not sufficient strength left. Maine has 320 lodges and 20,000 Good Tempcause he had not sufficient strength left.

J. M. Farnum is a colored preacher in Charlotte, N. C., and his fighting weight when skirmishing with the legions of Satan is 410 pounds. He stands 6 feet 10 inches high without his boots, and, taken collectively, would be a dangerous man to fail under at a skailing rink. Sometime ago a Northern gentieman met Mr. Farnum in the South, and the latter ordered a pair of shoes made for him at the North, for which this gentleman took the measure. The order was given to Lynn's leading shoe manufacturer, but it was foo much for him, and a pair of shoes were made from a special last in Boston and sent the reverend gentleman. The shoes are thirty-fives. The length from heel to toe is just twenty inches, and the width of the bail, including a protuberance that may be a corn and may be natural, is a trifle over 7½ inches. Some idea of the "tout ensemble" may be gained from the fact that a pasteboard copy of the sole of one of the shoes which a reporter carried in his overcoat pocket, extended from the lowest depth of the pocket to the arm-pits. This copy was taken from a measurement of the bootless foot of the exact.

From the forward end of the sole a piece the Connecticut's oyster territory covers 315.000 Vermont has \$22,758,300 invested in rail-Norwich, Conn., raises beer licenses from \$50 to \$100. The new water works at Dalton, Mass., will cost \$40,000. A Cornish, N. H., firm recently sold 12.000 A Danbury, Conn., dog dotes on oranges and watermelon.

A Middleboro dog has run seventy-eight foxes to their death. o their death.

Maine has 250 Baptist churches with 150 or-Maine has 250 Baptist churches with 150 ordained pastors.

Woonsocket, R. I., is anxiously looking for a new opera house.

Fifty Bangorians started on a California excursion November 18.

A Lancaster, N. H., dog has run down fifty foxes this season.

om the forward end of the sole a piece the size of a dessert-plate could easily be cut. The heel, if of the proper material, would make a decidedly generous flap-jack, and the whole thing, in shape and size, gives one the irresistible impression of a tennis racket, or an elongated shirt-front, without its symmetry.

A CAT WITH A CREAT HEAD.

How a Sharp Norwich Pussy Thwarted a Murder Plot. [Norwich Bulletin.]

There were three cats in a Williams street family and the lady of the house concluded that one was sufficient to do all the business, and an edict of death was passed on the old cat and her kitten. death was passed on the old eat and her kitten. The question of the manner of death was settled and the chloroform purchased. Days passed after the chloroform was in the house before the executioner could muster courage to execute the senience. To facilitate matters the lady thought that some laudanum, added to the car's mik, would produce a stupor that would make the chloroforming more easy. The drug was put in the milk and tendered the old cat. She tasted the food, cast her eyes suspiciously about her and refused to eat. The kitten rushed to the dish to partake of the milk and was violently knocked away by the old cat, who took a corner of a mat and covered over the dish to hide it from the kitten and prevent her from taking the "medition." The lady could not believe it possible that the act was intentional on the part of the cat, and uncovered the dish and again tendered the milk to her. She again knocked the kitten from the dish and covered it over more carefully than before. This repetition of the protective act gained the good will of the lady and she gave up killing the cats. She cannot satisfy her mind, however, whether the action of the cat was prompted by instinct or reason.

(Bill Nye.)
All of us have to struggle before we can cate the eye of the speaker. Milton didn't get one-fit-tieth as much for "Paradise Lost" as I got for my first book, and yet you will find people today who claim that if Milton had lived be could who claim that if Milton had lived he could have knocked the socks off of me with one hand tied behind him. Recollect, however, that I am not here to open a discussion on this matter. Every one is entitled to his own opinion in relation to authors. People cannot agree on the relative merits of literature. Now, for instance, last summer I met a man over in South Park, Col., who could repeat page after page of Shakespeare, and yet, when I asked him if he was familiar with the poems of the "Sweet Singer of Michigan," he turned upon me a look of stolid vacancy, and admitted that he had never heard of her in his life.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, pronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous conplaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has feit it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this hotive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 149 Power's block, Rochester, N. Y. where.

A cranberry bog, presented to Williams College in 1882 by J. C. Goodrich, brings \$3000 profit in 1882 by J. C. Goodrich, brings \$3000 profit this year.

A Southington (Conn.) man charged neighbors twenty-five cents each for remaining in his store to hear election returns.

A man has been found in Trumbull, Conn., who did not know the names of any of the presidential candidates before election.

There are five brothers at Ridgefield, Conn., the eldest \$9 and the volumest 75, who live on a farm

TOWNSEND'S LETTER

Public Ability Traded for Wealthy Brides.

Sditor Pulitzer's Successful Career From Laborer to Congressman.

Moral Building to Take the Place of Material Building.

NEW YORK, November 20 .- Cold winter is at the door. It brings the wolf with it in many cases, we have a superabundant population in this country for merely productive purposes, and especially is this the case in the great cities. Farm labor, as I have personally ascertained, has gone up in the Eastern States within the past few years. A very good man now gets \$18 a month and is found, whereas \$16 was considered good farm wages two or three years ago. Most of our railroad labor is not adapted to American farm work. This is why the Italians in large numbers returned to Italy after the completion of some of the railroads; they were not qualified to use American utensiis and machinery, and, indeed, could hardly plough with our common Nothing in the country was much idapted to their wants; they could pay \$20 a head to be returned to Italy, a voyage of about three weeks, or barely \$1 a day for board; then, if they liked, they could come back with some knowledge of the country and settle somewhere.

Our manufactures are nearly all based on the idea of a rapid wearing out and being replaced every few years. The carpet men, for example are crying that there is no great overproduction of carpets, but not enough consumption. The two expressions mean the same. Fashion and extravagance have of late years invaded little homes, and people want to change their carpets as they do their clothing, because new styles have come in. But after stagnation there is an end of replenishing anywhere, and the wife takes care of the old carpet lest she might have none. The of the old carpet lest sue hight have hole. The times have been so generally flush in this country since 1860 that housekeeping has been turned upside down in all the vigorous towns. I apprehend that American manufactures must be made to wear I apprehend that American manufactures must become more substantial, must be made to wear long; and not to be trusted if they speedily break or decay. Therefore more method and uniformity must be introduced into production, and less spasmodic manufacturing must be done, such as making hands work all night for two months, and then work only three days in the week for ten months. The people alone can give stability to business through their care or extravagance. We shall have bad politics as long as we have indifferent voters, and careless manufacturing as long as we have people not informed on the quality of goods, or in haste to change everything.

The Wilson-Astor Nuptial. The big wedding last week attracted attention for reasons not generally printed or known. Mr. Wilson, who has furnished two children to old and rich New York families, the Goelets and the Astors, was a self-made man from East Tennessee, I think, where the people are notoriously beef from East Tennessee, where many cattle were raised on the mountains, to the Confederate armies and population. I suppose he would have been called a contractor to the come lessaries. It became necessary in this business to get cathe from Texas, and supplies from various points, and Whom and others, generally Tennessee men, went into blockade running, and did a trans, ortation business. They had vessels made in England, with English associates as partners, and these came into such ports as Wilmington, Charleston, Mobile and Galveston, bringing things to seil. Toward the close of the war these men were making great sums of money, and were getting possession of almost all the gold in the Confederacy. When the South subsided they were too carnest in their business to bother much with pointies. Wilson came to New York and established a sert of a banking house, and got control of the Memphis & Charleston railroad and of the East Tennessee Railroad to run cotton to New York, the same being consigned to him at such prices as he pand, and then shipped abroad at such prices as he would ask or were current. Mahone, the subsequent Virginian senator, had captured, by the methods of railroad men, adopted at the close of the war, in the disorganized legal condition of society, the Norfolk & Western railroad, and Wilson in attempting to get this railroad had a fight with the little senator, when it is said that Mahone struck Wilson in the face. Mahone is about as big as a straw, and Wilson, figuratively speaking, is about as big as a house. Wilson, however, had a cooler head than Mahone, and all not consider a fight to be the end of life, and I think he uitimately was on good Wison, figuratively speaking, is about as big as a house. Wilson, however, had a cooler head than Mahone, and did not consider a fight to be the end of life, and I think he uitimately was on good terms with Mahone. He made a strong effort to obtain the Cincinnati Southern railroad when the old city of Cincinnati Built it. Since that time he has built 500 miles of railroad from Meiniphis, Tenn., to New Orleans, along the left or east bank of the Mississippi river. The man who could obtain the capital to carry out such an enterprise as this deserves to rank with Gould and Huntlugton, specially if he has survived financially, as Seney, Duncan Sherman and others have not done. New Yorkers have observed that Mr. Wilson, while closely attentive to business, even at the expense of his health, retained all the old Southern business methods, getting a very sure thing before he expended money or time in it, not even dividing with anybody his opportunity. He has brought to New York the identical methods used in Baltimore, Charleston and Nashville, which, it is needless to say, are not as progressive as those in vogue in the large Eastern and Western cities. Yet he lived within his family, gave attention to his wife, was a good adviser of his chindren, and nobody ever saw him fooling around the hotels or riubs. The two lives he led were money-making and his family. Consequently, the Goelets and the Astors saw in his progeny good-looking people with family instincts and unquestionably with wealth to be inherited. I fancy that Mr. Wilson gave no great sums of money to his children when they married. He is a man of rather mild and quiet address, his hair quite white, and he stands up somewhere about six feet three or lour, and was once of great breadth of back besides. The old aristocratic element of the South has rather wondered to see him get along here socially so well, and I suppose he may be considered the most successul Southerner in both business and social life produced in New York since the war. He is not much of a p house. Wilson, however, had a cook. Mahone, and did not consider a fight to be the end

The Astors, the Goelets and the Vanderbilts. The Astors themselves and the Goelets were of the plainest kind of origin. It has only been 120 years since old Astor, the merchant, was born. He did not die until 1848. He was one of several sons, of a common peasant about Heldel-burg, who were mechanics and pedlers. It is burg, who were mechanics and pediers. It is just 100 years since John Jacob Astor arrived in Baltimore Win. — rot of musical instruments manufactured by his brother's hand, which he swapped for skins. Between the skin trade and real estate he became the richest New Yorker. He educated his only important son, who dropped the fur bushiess and improved the real estate. The grandsons now living here are said to be different kinds of men. John Jacob Astor, in whom are Scotch, Holland, Dutch and German blood, is a big, resolute man with practical sense. His brother, whose daugher young Wilson married, is not as well known in New York, and, although very rich is considered to be rather second to John Jacob Astor. John Jacob has a son who is minister to italy. These people live agreeable family lives, rather like their fellow-citizens, rather want to be invited to Jacob has a son who is minister to Italy. These people live agreeable family lives, rather like their fellow-citizeus, rather want to be invited to do something, and it is a sign of the returning strength or the American race when we find the blockade runner of yesterday looping his family on to the Astots of the fourth generation. The Goelets of New York have so little public life that you can hardly identify them; they are merely rich people who made their money out of old farms their ancestors possessed on this island which they were too unenterprising to sell. The Rhinelanders are of that same family sort, so are the De Puysters. The first Goelet had something to do with merchandise. These old New York Dutch were often of a certain Huguenot stripe. Broadway and the big streets up town ran through the property of the Goelets, Rhinelanders and others and made them rich people. Now and then these families would take in some bright-minded young man who raised the character of the stock and showed them where to direct their opportunities. I think that the Gallatins married mto the Goelets. The Teutonic blood has a certain stekking way about it, and hardly aware of their common nationality they come together.

The Vanderbiltshave not been particular about

the wealth or even the family importance of young people, asking for their girls. Take them altogether, our richest families favorably compare with those of any other country. Rich men everywhere know the value of money in every department of life; but in this country they often exchange wealth for reputation and public ability, whereas in some other countries they would merely trade it off for fifty and pedigree. The Jerome here, who is a sporting man more than anything a some other countries they would merely trade it off for fifty and pedigree. The Jerome here, who is a sporting man more than anything

else, has intermarried his family with the Churchilis of England, who come down from Lo.d Marlborough; but if you look back from the commencement of that history you will find the Marlboroughs could get their hands in veryoften to the public purse, and they were both scidiers and jobbers. The child of Paran Stevens, the old restaurant keeper of Boston, is right in the family of the Marquis of Angelsea. Lord Mandevline, who is of the Duke of Manchester's household, and will, I suppose, be duke some day, is a connection of one of the younger Vanderbilts. That family originated among the warriers of the Parliament against the king, and they slipped over to the royal side after Cromwell's fail, brought the king back and sat down under his vine. In short, riches must support pride everywhere. Have spent many days and weeks wandering around the homes of our old presidents and statesmen and I seldom found anybody of that high stock who could do more than get a living. If you go to Carlisle, Penn., where James G. Blaine's family originated, you will see the ruined tombs of the Armstrongs, and yet these Armstrongs are cousins of the New York Astors. John Armstrong emigrated from Pennsylvania to New York and married old Astor's daughter, and was a grandfather of the present John Jacob Astor. I was told in Carliste that one of these Armstrongs was a pedler of vegetables through the region, and the other one could not 1ay for bis drinks. They stayed out there instead of getting hold of New York real estate.

Hereditary Instincts for Speculation. Among the deaths of the week is Daniel Torrance, who married the living Vanderbilt's eldest sister. Eight or seven years ago I was at the Brevoort House one day calling on Robert Garrett, now president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. His father, who recently died, introduc d me to Mr. Torrance, a son I think of the Yanderbilt's sister above. I listened with some interest to an attempt of Torrance to begule the elder Garrett into speculation. He told a story of how he had bought some stock and went to Europe, and when he came back it had appreciated in some extraordinary way, it had appreciated in some extraordinary way, and made him a big sum of money. The elder Garrett looked at him in a beaming unctions way, and when he got through sald with a grunt: "I think I would rather take my money out yonder to the horse track and bet it on horses." Speculation was a small part of Garrett's theory of riches. He believed in getting something and not selling it as long as anybody wanted to buy it. Generally speaking you will find this different between speculators or promoters. The mean of English stock and especially of Puritan or New England stock yields to the speculative tendencies in him after he has got a property. A person of Scotch or Irish stock brought up in business keeps for investment what he buys, and is less inclined to speculate as his prospects improve. Mr. Newcomb, for example, who built up the Louisville & Nashville consolidation, made a great flash in the pan of it, was an emigrant from Massachusetts to Kentucky, and, it is said, was a book canvasser there. Jay Gould is of Connecticut English stock. The Germante element is at once grasping and speculative; it gives way to banics quicker than the Scotch type, and hence speculates from light-beadedness. There was something of timidity in the spirit which made old Astor; ut the profits of his for tracing right into the ground of New York. A man with the brain of Raielgh would have expanded his speculations, for Raielgh also had estates in Ireland, but he was always seeing visions of gold in Guirea and of empires in North America. Hence the English races go ah ad and mould a dream into a possession, and the more methodized races step in and grow there.

Laborer, Cabman, Editor, Coagressman. and made him a big sum of money. The elder

Laborer, Cabman, Editor, Congressman,

Joe Pulitzer has got 7000 majority for Conit is generally believed that his stock is Polish with one side Hebrew. He claims, however, to be Hungarian. Certainly his family did live in Vienna for some time, and there Joseph visited his mother until her decease, a few years ago. He must have had some education, for he readily got hold of the English language, and is a very good speaker in it. He must have had some business experience or derivation, for he has seized upon expedients and opportunities for making money, and nearly everything he has taken hold of he has solu to advantage. He does not seem to keep and nearly everything he has taken hold of he has sold to advantage. He does not seem to keep anything very long. During the war he was a common soldier. He then settled at St. Louis as a laborer, even driving a cab. Intent on getting ahead, he was employed by an emigration society to get up news for a little sheet they published. The news in t is sheet recommended itself to the proprietors of the principal German newspaper in St. Louis, who employed Pulnzer to get them up similar news. His combined salaries were about \$10 a week at this business. In time he was able to raise the money to buy an interest in the German newspaper. Schurz and he had a falling out about that time. Schurz wanted power, Pulitzer wanted money, Some of Pulitzer's acquaintances were not satisfactory to Schurz. He sold his interest in the German paper for a large profit, and then, buying a small German paper of no value, soid its news tranchise to McKee, who was afterwards convicted in the whiskey trials, for a very respectable amount. He then essayed to get into pointics, and, I think, was in the State Legislature. He, at any rate, was a member of the last consitutional convention of Missouri. Finally, he got hold of an evening paper in St. Louis, and, being a good judge of men, built it up to a piece of property probably worth \$700 a week. His enemies in St. Louis beat him for the State Legislature badly. Keeping his property there, he turned his attention to New York, and was for piece of property probably worth \$700 a week. His enemies in St. Louis beat him for the State Legislature badly. Keeping his property there, he turned his attention to New York, and was for years and years irying to get hold of the brokendown World. This paper at last tell into his hands, when its owners had grown sick and tired of paying its bills, and of being deluded with all kinds of expectations of a big trade. Pullizer had a younger brother, long a reporter on the Herald, who had already started a penny paper here, which now has a large circulation, and is generally well spoken of. The eider Pullizer revolutionized the newspaper business in this town by publishing an enterprising sheet of eight pages for two cents, and advertisements for next to nothing. The Herald and the Times had to follow suit when they saw what an inroad he was making upon them. Just as he had gripped a moderate success the passion for public consideration led him to run for Congress. Pulitzer is a democratic man in affabilities, does not talk much about high purity, believes in the cohesive globe, and he is at this moment as much inquired about as any person in New York.

A Parallel on the Parallelers.

Speculation on Wall street is of little interest

now. We have such an enormous amount of stock property listed at the exchange, so few investors and so few speculators that it is very much like the old woman and the crow, when she sat down before the crow and said she had heard tell them things lived 100 years, and now she was just going to wait and see. Hardly a railroad in the United States has escaped being paralleled, and this paralleling is generally a serious thing, for the older railroads were never taxed up to their full carrying capacity. There is hardly any limit of the work that can be done on two tracks with successive trains going forward and never conflicting with each other. The road which has escaped paralleling more than any other is the Boston & Albany and New Huven road. It has been paralleled, but at such a cost that it is still a long ways ahead. The Hudson River railroad, however, has been paralleled, effectually. So has the Lake Shore railroad. The Pennsylvania railroad is not yet paralleled, aithough they are attempting it both to Washington City and to Pittsburg. The Northwestern system has been fully paralleled by the Mitwaukee system. The Union Pacific has been thoroughly paralleled by the nurnington & Pacific as well as by more distant railroads to the Pacific. The Louisville & Nashville system and the old Georgia State system have been perfectly paralleled. Now the Illinois Central has been paralleled to New Orleans. The parallelers have paralleled themselves; Huntington has paralleled Gould, Par more has paralleled Gould, and if this stock market could have absorbed bonds enough, every paralleler would have been a sort of paralleloppedon. Changes are unquestionably coming over the American race, and, whereas, since the rebellion we have been chiefly engaged in making material connections between all portions of the Union, putting up railroads, bridges, etc., it now seems probable that a moral building up may take place. People are discovering that progress is education, thought, habits, principles. The passion for wealth, though it is at the basis of all modern times, has become too much a gambling spirit here without any solar them within one's self. It is fortunate for us that we need no more great railroads, and probably many of the enermous population tell them things lived 100 years, and now she was just going to wait and see. Hardly a railroad in the United States has escaped being paralleled,

PREMATURE PYROTECHNICS

NEWCASTLE, Penn., November 22 .- The Demo crats celebrated Cleveland's election tonight. During the pyrotecnnic display sparks ignited a pile of rockets. They flew in every direction and created a panic. Women fainted, and several were severely injured. Douglass McIlvinney was hit in the jaw, the rocket passing through his

ON THE UPPER NILE

Canadian Voyageurs Under Sir Garnet Wolseley.

What a Member of the Expedition Has to Say About the Country.

Flies and Crocodiles Which Make Meals off of Strangers.

GIRGET, Upper Nile, October 22 .- When Sir Garnet Wolseley made his famous march to Fort Garry to suppress Louis Riel and the Red River rebellion, he was more than pleased with the activity and endurance of the Canadian voyageurs. Today, after a lapse of nearly a decade and a half, Lord Wolseley again finds himself, with a band of Canadians, thousands of miles from their homes, upon the waters of the famous river Nile. It seemed a little odd to me at first to be so far from home, and in a country and climate so different from Canada. Now that all of us have had time to think about it, we feel as much at home on the Nile as on the Ottawa. We number 382 in all, under command of Colonel Commandant of the governor-general's body guard, and four officers. Rev. Abbe Bouchard, who was missionary at Khartoum, is chaplain and interpreter to the expedition. The men are divided into sixteen gangs, each under the charge of a foreman, and the nationalities are as follows: French Canadians, 94; English-speaking Canadians, 156; Englishmen, 27; Irishmen, 8; Scotchmen, 10; Indians, 77.

We have now journeyed thirteen days up the We have now journeyed thirteen days up the steamer. Reveile sounds at 5.30 a. m., breakfast at 8, dinner at 12.30, tea at 5; the hour for bed is supposed to be 10 p. m., but most of the men turn in for the might long before that time. The total absence of artificial light is not conducive to sitting up late. Our rations are per man: One pound timed meat, boneless, or 1½ pound fresh beef, with including proportion of pone, one pound vegetables, Our rations are per man: One points times meat, boneless, or 1½ pound fresh beef, with including proportion of bone, one pound vegetables, potatoes, onions, etc., one-third ounce tea, one-third ounce coffee. 2½ ounces sugar, 1-36 ounce pepper, one-half ounce salt. Occasionally, extras, such as pickles, lime juice, dates, are served out. Ail descriptions and sizes of meions cost one plastre or five cents a piece; fresh dates, about one plastre a pound; limes, one plastre for ten; grapes are plentiful and excellent, but out of season at present; chickens, five plastres (twenty-five cents) a couple; eggs, one plastre for ten; small, but delicious; medium-sized turkeys, ten plastres (fifty cents); geese, do. I do not think potatoes are grown in Egypt. I have never seen the plant in the many fields we have passed, nor the tubers for sale in the markets. Corn is apparently not used green, as we do in Canada. The fuel, wood and charcoal used on board for cooking purposes is imported from Cyprus, and commands a very high price. Trees are too few and valuable in Egypt to be used as fuel. Coal for steaming purposes and factories is imported at great cost.

A traveller on the Nile sees the whole of Egypt

imported at great cost.

A traveller on the Nile sees the whole of Egypt proper, for the inhabited portion of this otherwise very arge country is contained within extremely narrow limits, namely, the detriangular space forming the delta of the Nile and the flats which forming the delta of the Nile and the mats which may be within the reach of its annual floods. Beyond that, on both sides of the great river, all is a waste of burning sand and bare rock, with the exception of a few oases inhabited by wandering Bedouins, the brigands of the desert.

Six Millions of Egyptians live by tilling the rich soil of the river banks. This particular class is known by the name of fellah, plural fellaheen. The proportion of arable land to the extent of waste country, millions of square miles, is extremely small. Every available foot of soil is planted with seed, and irrigated with the greatest care. What there is of soil is of the finest alluvial deposit, enriched every year by the muddy flood—which covers it during August and September of every year. This rich valley is encased between high limestone and sandstone cliffs, which now and again approach of recede from the river, forming in places wide basins filled with luxuriant vegetation of a semi-tropical type. Here the river follows a sinuous course, and its channel is divided by fertile islands. At other points it has to force its way through a narrow and desolate barrier of some low sumbleached rocks, some of them 1000 feet high. But it seldom meets with such obstructions between Sloot and Assouan. Nowhere does the fertile belt extend to more than five or six miles from the stream, and it is frequently much less. The bare, arid mountains and the sands of the deset are always within view from the vessel's deck. with seed, and irrigated with the greatest

deck.
The system of agriculture is the same as was The system of agriculture is the same as was practised by the Egyptians of old. Itnever rains in Egypt; irrigation becomes therefore - necessary to force the growth of the seeds which are planted as soon as the land is left sufficiently dry by the receding flood. If this were not done the soil would cake as hard as bricks, and form deep fissures and the crop perish. The "snadouf" and "sahleyeh" are two different means by which the water is raised from the river level to that of the cultivated fields above. Every farmer has either one or the other of these contrivances. The "sahleyeh" is worked by oxen, a camel and donkey or ox yoked together; the "shadouf" is worked by men, and their task seems a most arduous one, as the r labor is incessant night and day while the grops grow. The water once raised to the required level; so distributed through channels, made from the river clay, to all parts of the field. The crops grow with great rapidity and vigor and yield very large returns. Every year witnesses a succession of three, and, in some instances,

Four Crops Off the Same Piece of Land In the section so far traversed corn or maize would be the staple produce, next, sugar cane and cotton; important steam sugar factories, some

would be the staple produce, next, sugar cane and cotton; important steam sugar factories, some employing as many as a thousand hands, are to be seen in the neighborhood of the larger towns or villages. They are invariably under the management of a European, At other seasons, where corn sugar cane is at present grown, beans, lentiles, coffee, onions, garlic and other vegetables indigenous to the country are planted. In some portions tobacco is extensively cultivated, and its leaf enjoys a very high reputation.

Egypt has not a very great variety of trees, nor are they pientiful. The soil is too precious to allow forests to cover it. The most common and useful tree is the date palm. It is an ornament in itself, gives much-needed shade, and its fruit is a delicious, wholesome and nutritious food and an article of export. Its trunk is used for building purposes, its roots as fibre; roofs are thatehed with its leaves; these latter, planted erect in the ground stem upwards, and then plastered with Nile mud, which hardens in the sun like brick, make substantial walls for gardens, and the stems, being allowed to exceed the top of the wall by a foot or so, form a species of chevaux defrise, which intruders find difficult to escalade when prudence dictates an urgent and rapid retreat. A tax of ten cents a tree is imposed by the government on every date tree growing in the land. As every village has its grove and hundreds of thousands raise their graceful heads all along the river banks, the revenues from this source alone must be very considerable. The other trees which I have noticed are various species of acacias, mimosa shrubs, acacia nitotica, which produces gunarable, dome palms, a few banana planis, cotton-wood trees, rose bushes, a variety of vines, including the grape, eucumber and melon. The castor-oil plant was seen in many cornfields growing as a weed. cluding the grape, cucumber and melon. The castor-oil plant was seen in many cornfields grow-

ing as a weed.
I can testify to the presence in large numbers I can testify to the presence in large numbers of the genus fiea, bug and cockroach, the former very savage in disposition and lively in action. Mosquitoes are few, puny in size, and their tenor is of the weakest. They are not a patch on our powerfully organized, blood-thirsty Manitoba Iriend, with strong contraito voice and venomous bite. Without exception, the greatest pest of Egypt, one of the seven plagues still extant, is the common house fly. He is not more than half the size of our own, but in activity, viciousness, cunning, cheek and general "cussedness," he is a berfeet demon. He despises ordinary food. He must feed on the living human subject, and the poor natives have, for centuries back, thrown up the sponge, so to speak, and permit him, without murmur, to satiate himself on their persons. Their eyes and open soves are his objective points. They become One Living Mass of Flies

which feast on them. These pests are the medium

of contagion of a disgusting and sometimes danof contagion of a disgusting and sometimes dangerous ophthalmia, very prevalent in Egypt.

Eirds of many varieties are plentiful here, Pigeons are seen everywhere in large numbers. They are never killed, although they destroy large quantities of grain, for it is considered that the giano which they produce, and which they liberally distribute over the land, is of greater value to the farmers than the bushel of grain they may feed upon. Biras of prey, such as hawks of many varieties, vultures, crows (graybacked), javs, are common, as well as different sorts of kingfishers of very brilliant plumage. The noisy and obtrusive sparrow is here in full force. Many small birds, some brilliant in color, pre-um-bly of the fly catcher's family, are discovered in great numbers. Large white and gray pelicans, phlegmatic in temperament, will hardly condescend to notice our passage from the muddy beach which is their kingdom. One evening a flock of at least 1000 of these birds flew over our heads. Species of waders and a sand piper, both wearing a very handsome blue and white livery, with black caps, are exceedingly common along the shores. Some ducks have been seen, Lut could not be identified. The crocodile is seldom met with below Assonan. It has been reported that a soldier, it hink of the Fortly-second flegiment, was surprised asleep on the bank by one of these monsters and carried away. This has deeply impressed our Canadians with one of the many daugers. gerous ophthalmia, very prevalent in Egypt.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

High Praise Awarded Lord Wolseley's Canadian Boatmen. LONDON, November 21.—Earl Granville, secretary of state for foreign affairs, has renewed his assurance to Prime Minister Ferry that he will state the intentions of England toward Egypt

before December.

Special despatches from correspondents in Egypt unite in praising the Canadian boatmen. They state that they are thoroughly equal to their work, and are systematic and uniting in their labors. It would have been an economy of both life and money if there had been 1200 Canadian boatmen engaged, instead of 400.

DROUGHT, DISEASE AND DEATH.

Terrible Ravages in Virginia and Kentucky

of Something Akin to Cholera. CHARLESTOWN, W. Va., November 21 .- In formation from Perryville, McDowell county, this State, near the Virginia border, gives a frightful account of the ravages of the so-called cholera in the extreme southwestern counties of Virginia and adjoining territory in Kentucky. Making every allowance for exaggeration, the loss of life has already been appalling, while the condition of the survivors is terrible in the extreme. No rain has fallen in the Cumberland mountains, in which the infected district is stuated, for four months, the drought entailing not only an almost total failure of crops, but cutting off the supply of water over a wide area. Difficulty was experienced in obtaining water for stock, in some localities as early as the middle of August, but no actual suffering among the inhabitants occurred until the end of September, when ordinary sources of supply having for the most part failed the mountaineers were compelled, in order to sustain life, to obtain water for household purposes from what were known as "Poison" or mineral springs in the mountains, or from the small amount remaining in the deep holes in the beds of the creeks. A persistent use or this water soon dev loped a peculiar disease, as deadly as Asiatic cholera in its nature, which has ever since raged with terrible fatality over half a dozen countles in the two States of Virginia and Kentucky, the loss of hife thus far being variously estimated at from 400 to 800. Among children and adults well up in years, the mortality has been greatest, but no class has been exempt. In a number of instances, especially along the forks of McLean's creek, a tributary of the big Sandy, and in the valley of Powell's river, emptying into the Tennessee, entire families have perished, while in numerous other cases but one or two members of a household survive. Few recover from the disorder, from 60 to 80 per cent. of those attacked dying, this being accounted for by the fact that pure water is still unobtainable and proper food and medical attendance cannot be had. The drying up of the streams has necessitated the stoppage of numerous small grist mills along the mountain valleys, and the popularion, for the most part, appears to be in the inost inaccessible to the outside world, there being no railroad within 100 miles, and the obtaining of reliable news is very-difficult.

11s Origin and Symptoms Described by a has fallen in the Cumberland mountains, in which the infected district is situated, for four months,

Its Origin and Symptoms Described by a District-Attorney from That Vicinity. WELLS RIVER, Vt., November 22 .- Hon. George W. Howes, a resident of Paintsville, Johnson county, Ky., a town in the immediate vicinity of that district said to be affected with an epidemic from which so many are dying, is visiting in this vicinity. He says that the disease is not nearly so bad as pictured. "I the disease is not nearly so bad as pictured. "I left home," said he, "on Saturday last, and as I am prosecuting attorney for the district in which I reside, I have in the last two months covered the counties adjoining to that in which I live. It is very likely that in the last month 200 or 300 people have died. This mortality, I think, is confined nearly all to the mountainous counties of Virginia. The epidemic only reaches those places where the water is impure and where it contains much alkali. It starrs near Warfield, and there and at Huneysville on the southwest of the Cumberland mountains there are many sick, but there have been but very few deaths. In coming north along the line of the railways I learned that at Perrysville and White Camp in West Virginia many have died. It is said that nearly 200 have been burled at White Camp alone, but probably 100 would be nearer. I know that Lebanon, Grundy and Pea Patch, Virginia, are the worst off. It has not rained for over two and I think nearer three months. The soil is of a red clay, which abounds in alkali, which is poison. The water is stagnant and looks much like that from a cess-pool. The water is said to taste like that in which blue vitriol has been boiled, a sour, pungent, acid taste. The disease is very much like the worst cases of diputherla. The throat became dry and parched, and in a few days at best the whole body seems to be burning up from the stomach. The head aches and death ends the sick persons' life by choking them. These beople, very many of them, are of the most ignorant type, and their condition is truly appailing. left home," said he, "on Saturday last, and as I is truly appalling.

How a Dying Deer Gave an Old Hunter a

Struggle for Life or Death. BETHEL, Sullivan county, N. Y., November 17. extraordinary feat of killing two deer at one shot a few days ago in the Black Lake region, in this township, finds himself suddenly famous on account of the exploit. Remarkable and almost incredible as the killing of the two deer was, it is surpassed by another exploit of Crouch's, which

required the exercise of not only all his skill as a woodsman, but an extraordinary degree of endurance and courage as web.

A party from Montleello having secured the services of Crouch as their guide, were "driving" the ridges near Black lake. Crouch was standing on the same run-way and nearly in the same spot where he shot the two deer at once. This day does started another, a mag different buck, and drove it directly towards the spot where Crouch was standing. Auxious that some one of the visiting sportsmen should have a snot at the deer, Crouch fired one of his barrels in front of it as it came bounding through the bush, with the intention of turning its course toward another run-way. The deer stopped short, and at first seemed undecided what to do, but hearing the baying of the hourds behind it, wheeled and ran directly toward Crouch. As it approached him the hunter fired his remaining barrel, and the deer dropped in the scrub oaks. Crouch ran to it immediately and drew his knife to cut its throat. As he was stooping over the prostrate buck it sprang to its feet and furiously attacked the hunter.

Crouch had his empty gun in his hand. He jumped quickly aside as the deer raised in the air and struck at him with its fore feet, and escaped the full force of the deady aim of a wounded buck, which all hunters fear. One of the sharp hoofs struck Crouch on the left shoulder, turning him half round and nearly knocking him down. As the buck gathered himself for another leap, the hunter dealt it a blow over the head with the gun. The blow had nittle effect on the buck, but broke the stock of the gun from the barrels. The deer renewed its attack, and this time succeeded in planting its fore feet square on Crouch's shoulders, knocking him down. Before it could leap upon him, with its hoofs again the hunter regalated his feet, and, knowing that his only hope was to keep himself clear of the buck's breast, and Crouch feit that it would be only a question of time, and short at that, when the deer would succeumb. The wou

they may be exposed to on the muddy Nile, but they have been trained to hardship and danger in their native land, and not one can be found to regret that he has now ventured his fortunes with Lord Wolesley.

BAY STATE DINERS. Democratic Clubmen Exchanging Congratulations.

The first dinner of the Bay State Club since the election of Grover Cleveland will undoubtedly be remembered as a red-letter day in the annals of the organization. At the Quincy House, yester-day afternoon, the assembly of jubilant Democrats was so targe that the ample dining-ro was by no means large enough to hold them all and it was necessary to make use of an adjoint and if was necessary to make use of an adjoining room. It was about 2.30 before the company sat down to dinner. The dinner was served in the best of style, and the menu itself was gotten up in such a way as to make even a dyspeptic laugh, eat and be merry. It was printed in a more than neat form. On the outside was inscribed in glided letters, "Dinner of the Bay State Club in honor ef Grover Cleveland's election." The front page was embellished with a lively, noisy-looking chanticleer in relief, who was decked out in the gayest of colors, and strutted about with head erect, crowing aloud over victory won, while beneath the rooster rang the immortal phrase, "bon't burn this." Doubtless all who got these souvenirs of the occasion will heed the notice and will not burn them.

Matrimonial Evolution in Hartford.

(Hartford Times.)
Quite a scheme has been suggested for the benefit of couples intending matrimony. It is that ten or a dozen couples be married at the same time and place, ending the festivities with a banquet. The wedding tour could be taken in by the whole party. Seems as if it ought to work well here in Hartford, for the husbands and work well here in Hartford, for the husbands and wives could easily hold meetings in convention every five or ten years, and compare notes as to whose stock of honeymoon sweetness held out the longest, and also consult as to the most approved methods of discipline!



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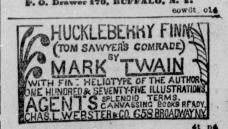
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